

Hart Denies 'Immoral' Acts, Vows to Continue Candidacy

NEW YORK — Gary Hart, making his first public appearance since a press report accused him of spending the night with a young woman, denounced the story Tuesday as "misleading and false" and vowed to continue his campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Hart conceded that he had put himself into a situation that "could be misconstrued" but said that he had not done "anything immoral."

"It hurt my family and other innocent people," he said of the report, first published in The Miami Herald.

Mr. Hart, the leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said at a meeting of newspaper publishers that the story had presented "inaccurate conclusions" based on "spotty surveillance."

He had been scheduled to address the group before the story was published.

Some Republican and Democratic politicians said Monday that Mr. Hart's presidential campaign was in peril as a result of the newspaper report.

"Did I make a mistake by putting myself in circumstances that could be misconstrued? Of course I did. That goes without saying," Mr. Hart said Tuesday. "Did I do anything immoral? I absolutely did not."

The Herald reported Sunday that Mr. Hart, 50, and Donna Rice, 28, had spent Friday night and most of Saturday together at his Washington town house while his wife, Lee, was in Denver. The newspaper had assigned reporters to stake out the town house following what it said was an anonymous tip.

"I suspect that few of you here would want to put up with that kind of scrutiny," Mr. Hart said at a meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

He said that the Herald reporters had "refused to interview the very



Donna Rice

The stakeout of Gary Hart's town house raises questions of newsgathering ethics. Page 6.

The actress who visited the Hart town house accompanied him to the Bahamas. Page 9.

incident. He said of the report, "Of course it hasn't helped."

Other politicians, speaking privately, offered bleaker assessments, and there were reports of moves to bring other candidates into the race.

"It feeds the talk of him as a man who courts danger," said William Schneider, a specialist in American politics and a fellow of the American Enterprise Institute, a public policy organization in Washington.

"It doesn't raise questions so much about morality as about his judgment."

Significant questions remained about the incident as it was reported Sunday in The Herald and as it has been explained by Mr. Hart and his associates.

The major point of contention was whether the reporters who stalked out Mr. Hart's town house had missed the departure of the young woman. The Hart camp says that Ms. Rice, a television actress and model from Miami, left by the rear entrance at a time that The Herald acknowledged only the front door was being watched.

In Monday's editions, The Herald noted: "There were opportunities between approximately midnight and 5 A.M. for her to depart undetected via the unwatched rear entrance" of Mr. Hart's town house. And no reporters watched the house between 3 A.M. and 5 A.M., the newspaper said.

The former Colorado senator, whose campaign has been fighting off rumors of womanizing, told The Herald on Saturday that Ms. Rice was a "friend of a friend."

Mr. Hart criticized news organizations in an interview in Tuesday's editions of The Denver Post. "I'm really angry and it's not good to talk while you're angry," he said. "I've been victimized."

"Somebody's got to clean up your profession, my friend, or it's going to drive anyone that's got an



As the Senate-House hearings on the Iran-contra affair began in the Senate on Tuesday, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, chairman of the Senate committee, left, and Representative Lee H. Hamilton, chairman of the House panel, conferred in the Senate Caucus Room.

Striking Blacks Protest South Africa Vote

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

TEMBISA, South Africa — As nearly 2.5 million white South Africans prepared for Wednesday's whites-only election for Parliament, hundreds of thousands of black workers staged a nationwide strike Tuesday to protest their 77-year-long exclusion from the electoral process.

The dirt streets of this black township — and scores like it in the rich mining and industrial belt that runs across the heartland of South Africa — were filled with blacks who said they would rather forfeit two days' wages than contribute to the appearance of normalcy during an election denied to three-quarters of the population.

However, in the face of a heavy

show of strength by security forces, violence was minimal in Johannesburg's black townships. An almost festive holiday atmosphere, coupled with a sullen indifference to the outcome of the election, prevailed.

The message to the minority white government of President Pieter W. Botha was clear: More than half of the black workers in the Witwatersrand industrial area around Johannesburg refused to go to work. And in the eastern Cape

Province region, the walkout of blacks was 98 percent effective, according to the independent Labor Monitoring Group.

The Durban area reported that job boycotts by black factory workers were 60 percent effective in one of the most sweeping strikes in the region in years.

Police clashed with black militants in several townships near Durban, firing tear gas and bird shot and wounding three persons in 10 separate confrontations. Black youths in the area blocked streets with flaming barricades and burned more than a dozen buses, according to the state Bureau of Information.

The streets of Tembisa Township, halfway between Johannesburg and Pretoria, as well as the satellite urban ghettos of Soweto

Secord Testifies White House Backed Iran Plan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Richard V. Secord, the first witness in congressional hearings on the Iran-contra affair, testified Tuesday that approximately \$3.5 million in Iranian arms sales proceeds had been diverted to aid the Nicaraguan rebels and that the Reagan administration "knew of my conduct and approved it."

The retired air force general, breaking months of silence, told the nationally televised hearing that Iran paid \$30 million for American-made weapons.

About \$2 million remained unaccounted for, he said under questioning during the joint hearing by Senate and House committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

General Secord, investigators say, could provide the first detailed inside account of both the secret sales and the diversion of the profits.

In his testimony, General Secord accused the Reagan administration of abandoning those implicated in the affair.

Testifying without a grant of immunity sought by other witnesses, he said he and other private individuals he recruited for the effort "believed very much in the significance of what we were doing and that our conduct was in furtherance of the president's policies."

"I also understood that this administration knew of my conduct and approved it," he said.

He was recruited to work in both the Iran and the contra efforts, he said, by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, then an aide to the National Security Council. Colonel North was removed from the council when the Iran-contra affair was disclosed in November.

The investigative sessions began as a key lawmaker challenged White House assertions that President Ronald Reagan was unaware his aides were soliciting funds for the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, at a time when government aid was banned.

"I think the president should check that statement," Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, said in a television interview hours before he and Representative Lee H. Hamilton, chairman of the House investigation, opened the most publicized congressional investigation since Watergate.

"I think he should look over the facts," the senator added.

The hearings are scheduled to continue into July.

General Secord has been identified by congressional investigators as having played a key role in both the secret sale of weapons to Iran, which President Reagan authorized, and the diversion to the contras of part of the proceeds from the arms sale, which the president says he was unaware of.

The general testified under oath at the afternoon session of the opening day of the hearings. He described at length a series of meetings with Colonel North, contra leaders, others involved in the eventual establishment of a rebel resupply effort and the creation of a Swiss bank account to hold private donations dedicated to the rebels and later proceeds from Iranian arms sales.

General Secord said his contra resupply effort was designed to establish an airlift project after CIA aid to the rebels was cut off by Congress in October 1984.

The goal was to "make parachute air drops to various contra forces in Nicaragua," General Secord said. "We either had to develop an air drop capability or be forced from the field."

Colonel North, the general said, sought his assistance in the fall of 1984 and asked him to contact an unnamed foreign official and seek a contribution to the contras. General Secord said he raised the issue with an official whom he knew who agreed to raise it with the head of his government.

General Secord said he later heard a donation had been made, but did not know for certain.

He agreed with the following breakdown of funds, as summarized by the House attorney, John Nields:

Iran paid \$30 million to purchase American-made weapons, for which General Secord had to pay \$12 million. Of the remaining \$18 million, \$8 million remains in the

U.S. Is Accused of Shift On Arms Understanding

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Tuesday accused the United States of "revising" a mutual understanding of the Reykjavik summit meeting to eliminate strategic weapons and said Washington was pushing ahead with its missile defense system.

Michael S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, told George Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, of the Soviet objections to continued U.S. work on the Strategic Defense Initiative, Tass said.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, U.S. and

Soviet delegates on Tuesday announced completion of a joint draft agreement to establish nuclear risk reduction centers to help prevent accidental conflict.

The Tass report said the United States continued work on space-based defense had in effect altered the framework reached at the Reykjavik, Iceland, meeting in October 1986. The framework called for efforts toward eliminating all strategic missiles in 10 years.

The Soviet Union maintains that it unveiled a program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

"The United States is effectively revising the mutual understanding reached in Reykjavik and pressing on with its Star Wars program," Tass said.

The summit talks between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev ended in confusion between over what Strategic Defense Initiative work would be allowed to continue under any arms accord.

Moscow dissociated itself on Tuesday from a Tass dispatch from Washington that said a new arms control proposal by Mr. Reagan placed "new obstacles" in the path of an agreement.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said the dispatch was only a commentary based on a correspondent's opinion and not a news report.

The dispatch referred to Mr. Reagan's proposal on Monday, setting forth details for reducing U.S. and Soviet intercontinental strategic arms by 50 percent over a 7-year



Yuri M. Vorontsov, left, the Soviet arms negotiator, meets his U.S. counterpart, Max M. Kampelman, in Geneva on Tuesday to renew their talks on missiles and space weapons.

U.S. Is Told to Return Frozen Iranian Assets

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal at The Hague has ordered the United States to return \$451.4 million in frozen assets to Iran, stating that its ruling was not linked to the fate of American hostages held in Lebanon.

The United States was expected to comply with the ruling, which was issued on Monday and made public on Tuesday.

However, administration officials said that compliance with the ruling, which is legally binding, could give the impression that the United States is paying Iran ransom for the return of its citizens.

The speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, has said repeatedly that Iran would be willing to use its influence in an attempt to win the release of the hostages if the United States returned Iranian assets.

"The position we've taken from the beginning is that these funds belong to Iran," said one administration official. "We are a country of law and it is likely a decision will be made soon and the funds will be returned."

Administration officials said that a final decision on compliance would be made by President Ronald Reagan.

The eight American hostages are believed to be in the hands of pre-Islamic Shiite militias that receive some degree of financial, military and other support from Iran.

The tribunal's ruling had been long expected by the administration. It originally ordered the Unit-

ed States to return Iran's assets in August 1986, but the United States refused.

The United States argued before the court in January that "compliance with the tribunal's order would be regarded by some as a surrender by the U.S. to Iran's improper demands" regarding the hostages.

It demanded that the tribunal determine whether official Iranian policy linked the return of the money to the freedom of the hostages.

In its ruling, the tribunal stated that the return of the assets had "no relation or link whatsoever to the issue of 'hostages held in Lebanon or any other political matter, as both parties have declared.'"

Administration officials acknowledged that if the United States does not return the money, Iran could take its case to the American courts under the terms of the 1981 agreement that led to the release of the 52 Americans held hostage by Islamic militants who seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November 1979.

As part of that accord, Iran deposited \$3.7 billion with the Federal Reserve to cover claims by American-led bank syndicates against the Iranian government.

As it turned out, Iran overpaid by about \$330 million the amount it had to deposit, and as of March, with interest, there was \$514.4 million in the account.

American negotiators at the tribunal argued that some of it should be kept in reserve to cover new claims against Iran.

Kiosk Witnesses Falter In Goetz Case

NEW YORK (AP) — Prosecution of Bernhard H. Goetz, charged in the shooting of four young men he said tried to rob him on the New York subway, appeared to falter Tuesday as one of four admitted that he had given conflicting stories to the jury and another refused to be sworn in at the trial.

Mr. Goetz, 39, is charged with attempted murder and other crimes for the shootings in a Manhattan subway car on Dec. 22, 1984. He became the symbol for some Americans of a city-dweller forced to protect himself against street crime.

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Klaus Barbie, whose war-crimes trial begins on Monday in Lyon, France. Thousands of former Nazis are said to be at large. Page 2.

In Calabria, Feuds and Murder

A Power Struggle Among Local Gangs Adds to Violence

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

AFRICO NUOVO, Italy — Shotgun pellets have left their mark on many walls in this village on the Ionian Sea. Even the facade of the small concrete church is peppered with little holes. On the hot and lonely streets, weeds sprout from broken curbstones, and heavily armed policemen keep watch at roadblocks.

According to law enforcement officials, this cluster of unpainted apartment blocks and small houses is both a drug trafficking center and the scene of a violent feud among several families. It has also become a symbol of the many woes of Calabria, the poor region that forms the toe of the Italian boot.

By the beach in Africo Nuovo several small apartment houses stand unfinished. Their windows are filled with cement blocks and the workmen's scaffolding is cold-lapping. Projects to develop tourism have gone bust. On the main street a big lot is paved with cement. Pillars stand in neat rows streaked with stains from the rust-

reinforcing rods. A plan to build a factory never got any farther.

Isolated by geography and tradition, Calabria has long shared Italy's problems but not its prosperity.

This spring Calabria has grabbed Italy's attention, as it has periodically before, and statements of concern are again coming from the north.

On Easter morning Antonio Morabito, a 25-year-old peasant, walked out of his home in Africo Nuovo and was hit by no fewer than 15 shotgun blasts. The women in his family were already dressed in black because they had just finished burying his father, who with a friend had been similarly shot to death just three days before. The police say all were victims of clan rivalries.

Altogether, five people were killed in and around Africo Nuovo, a village of 3,000 inhabitants about 120 miles (200 kilometers) south of Catanzaro, during the Easter holidays. Archbishop Francesco Tortorella of Locri, just up the coast, opened a pastoral letter by saying: "Beloved brothers and sisters, an-

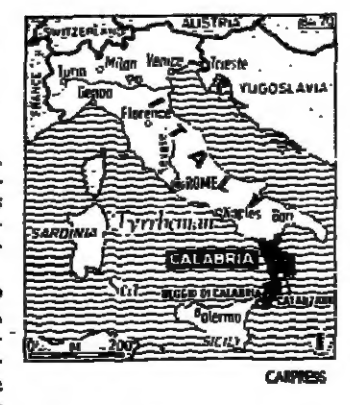
other mournful announcement. Our province has broken a macabre record with about 50 murders since the beginning of 1987 executed with cold and cruel determination."

In the regional capital of Reggio di Calabria, the chief magistrate, Giuliano Gesta, confirmed this statistics and added: "The perverse spiral of vendetta is accelerating. We expect there will be many more homicides."

Like some Middle East peace-keeping force, about 150 police officers arrived in Africo Nuovo after Easter to take up positions between the homes of two families, both named Morabito, said to be at war with each other. Mr. Gesta said. "The vendettas have only been suspended until the police leave, and the police cannot stay for 20 years, but a vendetta will last more than 20 years until it is satisfied, meaning everyone is dead."

In Calabria the old tradition of *faida*, or family feud, is alive and well, having mostly died out in the rest of the country.

Old concepts of honor still pre-



vail, as was evident when a young man killed his sister at the end of April because she had sullied the family name by becoming involved with a gypsy.

Last year there were 112 homicides in Calabria, which has a population of about two million. At the current rate, this year there will be more than 200 slayings.

The feuds are doubly murderous now because they are combined with a power struggle among the gangs that make up the *ndrangheta*, the local underworld organization. Reflecting Calabria's status, the *ndrangheta* is smaller, poorer and much less sophisticated than

U.S. Close to Accord on Protecting Kuwaiti Tankers in Gulf War Zone

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The United States and Kuwait are close to an agreement to put up to half of Kuwait's fleet of supertankers under the U.S. flag and the protection of the U.S. Navy, sources here said. The move would significantly raise the American profile in the Gulf war zone.

According to Kuwaiti officials and Western diplomatic sources, the two countries have agreed in principle to transfer up to 11 of the 22 ships owned by the state-run Kuwait Oil Tankers Co. to an American corporation, whose stock would be controlled by Kuwait.

Kuwaiti negotiators were in Washington last week working toward a goal of completing the arrangements in 30 days, sources said.

Such an agreement would represent a significant policy change for one of the key Gulf states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, a grouping that generally backs Iraq in the war with Iran and whose collective defense strategy has op-

posed any military involvement in the region by the superpowers.

Last month, Kuwait completed a similar but more modest agreement to lease three small tankers from the Soviet Union, which will provide a naval escort to and from Kuwait ports.

Kuwait's approach to Moscow and Washington also has further inflamed Iraq against both superpowers because there is no provision for protection of its oil tankers.

It also could, for the first time, draw the superpowers into a direct military role in what has become known as the "tanker war," where hit-and-run action has damaged ships along a 600-mile (970-kilometer) stretch of sea from the Strait of Hormuz, at the mouth of the Gulf, to Kharg Island at the head.

Iran and Iraq have been fighting for six and a half years, and the tanker war began in 1984. Since then, there have been more than 200 sea and air attacks on Gulf shipping.

Many of the Iranian attacks in

recent months have been against Kuwaiti ships but a Kuwaiti official described the damage inflicted as "negligible." This suggests that Kuwait has been motivated more by political considerations than economic concern in approaching the superpowers for protection.

One Western diplomat said, "I think they were feeling a little isolated and wanted to send a signal to Iran that they still have important friends."

Kuwait's reasons for making this fundamental break with the policy of the Gulf states for self-defense are both economic and political, according to diplomatic sources.

One is the escalation of attacks by Iran against Kuwaiti ships. But another key factor, according to a Kuwaiti official, is a desire to test the superpower commitment, especially that of the United States, to protect moderate Gulf states from Iranian aggression after disclosures that Washington secretly supplied arms to Iran last year.

The attacks on the ships have

GENERAL NEWS
■ U.S. officials expressed optimism about progress toward Middle East peace talks. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Hachette SA, the French publisher, plans to launch a daily national newspaper next year. Page 11.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE IS STRONGER THAN EVER.

THE 1987 ROLEX AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE

The Rolex Awards for Enterprise were conceived in 1976 to provide help and encouragement in breaking new ground in the fields of Applied Sciences and Invention, Exploration and Discovery, and the Environment.

Since 1976, Rolex has awarded 20 individuals who have demonstrated a remarkable spirit of enterprise and commitment in their fields of endeavour.

An international panel of judges, in granting the Awards, has helped to bring to fruition many projects that might otherwise not have been realised.

Each of the five current winners, announced in Geneva on 30th April 1987, has received 50,000 Swiss Francs. Also, each winner has been presented with a specially inscribed gold Rolex Chronometer, itself a symbol of enterprise and achievement.

MEDICAL AID FOR THE INDIAN OCEAN ARCHIPELAGOS.



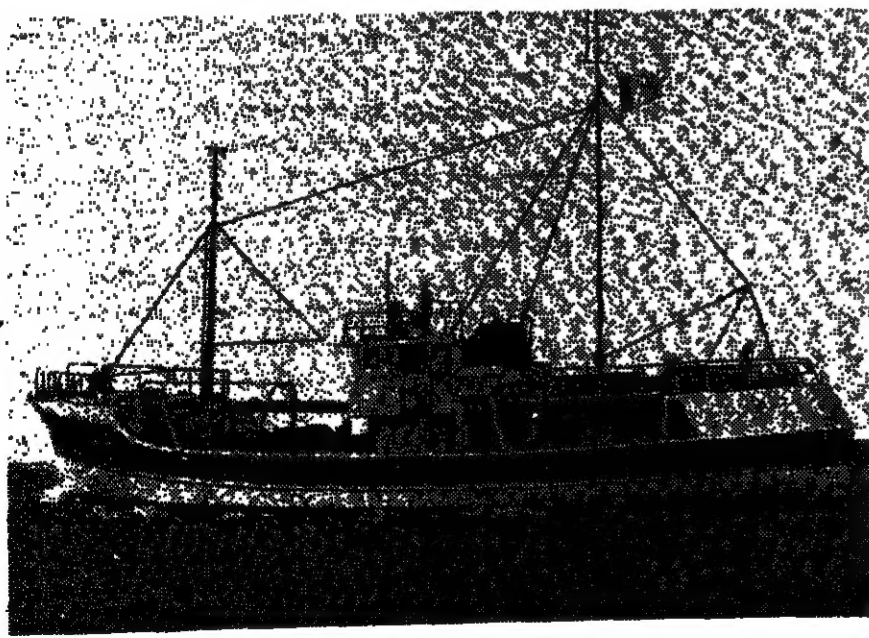
To people cut off by the sea, a medical emergency is an emergency indeed. The islanders of the Maldives archipelago in the Indian Ocean, for example, may have to travel five days by boat to see a doctor.

Jacques Autran and his colleague, a doctor, understood the problem from years of navigating in various archipelagos. Their first step was to set up *Marins sans Frontières*. Their second was to acquire an appropriate boat. They found it: the *Listau*, a motor fishing vessel, bought for her worth as scrap metal.

It took four years to clean, rebuild and equip the *Listau*, using volunteers and salvaged materials. She now carries a small operating theatre, a pharmacy with cold storage for vaccines, and a well-equipped laboratory.

Listau will anchor off a Maldivian island reef, where doctors and nurses will set up a light dispensary on shore. Local health workers will then be trained to continue the work when the *Listau* has sailed on, perhaps to Madagascar or the Mauritius archipelago – wherever island dwellers need Autran's imaginative and humanitarian enterprise.

(FRANCE)



CREATING SEABIRD COLONIES.



Stephen Kress began his Seabird Colony Creation Project to restore Atlantic puffins to a former breeding site. The puffins, once common in the Gulf of Maine, had been hunted to extinction on certain islands in that region. Kress believed that these birds were the ideal model for developing techniques to restore endangered species.

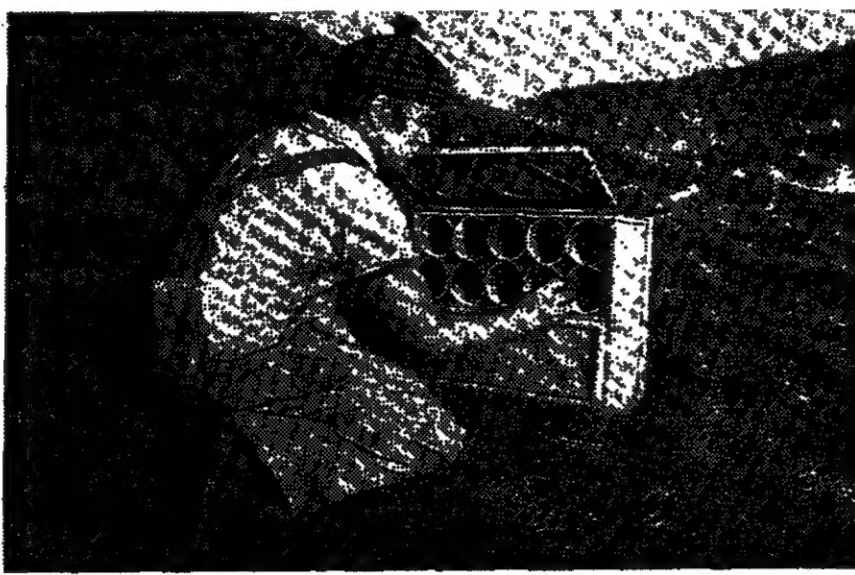
The key to his plan lay in the tendency of puffins to return to their birthplace to breed (natal site tenacity). This tendency, he later demonstrated, is learned during late chick development but before breeding begins. Could endangered species be lured to safe breeding sites by natal site transfers or attraction to new islands?

Using wooden decoys, four-sided mirror boxes and recorded courtship calls, Kress has recolonised former Atlantic puffin and Arctic tern breeding sites. The project has also worked with Leach's storm-petrel, using recorded courtship calls and artificial petrel burrows.

Kress can now start recovery programmes for endangered species, such as the short-tailed albatross of Japan.

He looks forward to sharing his success with others concerned with disappearing seabird life around the world.

Stephen Kress (USA)



A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF NEPALESE GROUND BEETLES.



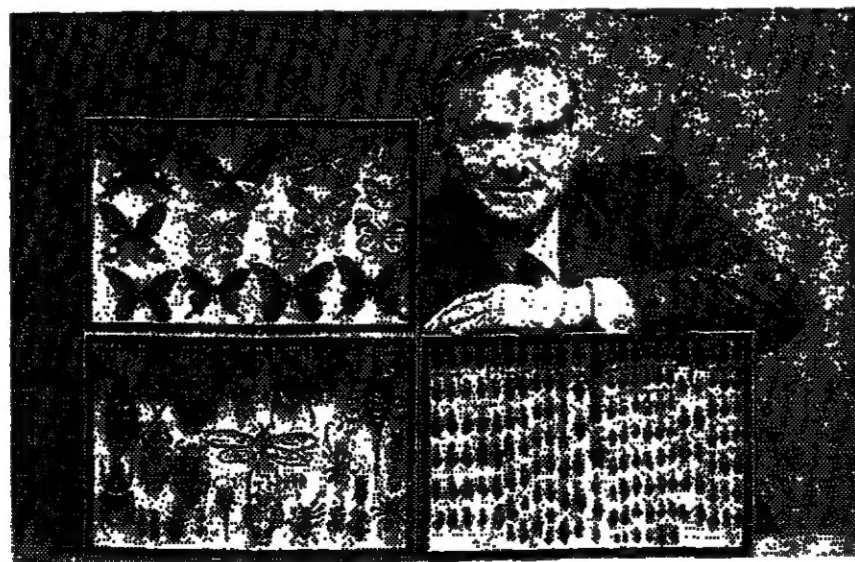
Few entomologists are able to collect their insects from high mountain regions. But Pierre Morvan is a veteran mountain climber who practises wrestling to keep fit. As the number of professional entomologists declines, competent amateurs such as Morvan play an increasingly important role. His achievements are the more remarkable because he finished his schooling at the age of fourteen.

The processes that help to form biological species (speciation) are Morvan's special interest, with particular reference to ground beetles. Speciation is the result of an animal population's becoming isolated by some factor, usually geographic in the first place. Once geographically isolated, a population group will develop its own specific characteristics.

For these reasons, the most valuable studies are done where the ecology and topography are highly varied and where there is a species that readily changes its form. Morvan's speciality, the ground beetles (Carabidae), meet these criteria well.

His project is to study a subfamily of the Carabidae that undergoes intense speciation. His chosen site is the southern Himalayas, where the density of geographic isolation factors is high but knowledge of the fauna is still limited.

(FRANCE)



A BUDDHIST PERSPECTIVE ON NATURE CONSERVATION.



Nancy Nash believes it is not enough to focus on biological problems and technical solutions in response to the world's crisis of disappearing nature. She feels that we are overlooking the cultural and social factors which have not only created the problem but which could also help provide a long-term solution to it.

The need for an environmental ethic caused Nash to consider Buddhist teachings, which seek to instil respect for all forms of life.

Thailand, for example, has a high percentage of Buddhists in its population. Yet the country suffers seriously from deforestation and has been stripped of almost 75 per cent of its vegetation in the last 40 years.

Under Nash's initiative, and with the full co-operation of the Dalai Lama, Buddhist groups are now studying their own scriptures for references to the interdependence of man and nature. Their findings will be used in educational books and films acceptable to the hundreds of millions of Buddhist faithful.

The Thailand project, reaching beyond the influence of governments and secular organisations, will serve as a model for other lands and other faiths.

Nancy Nash (HONG KONG)



EXPLORING SACRED RUINS HIGH IN THE ANDES.



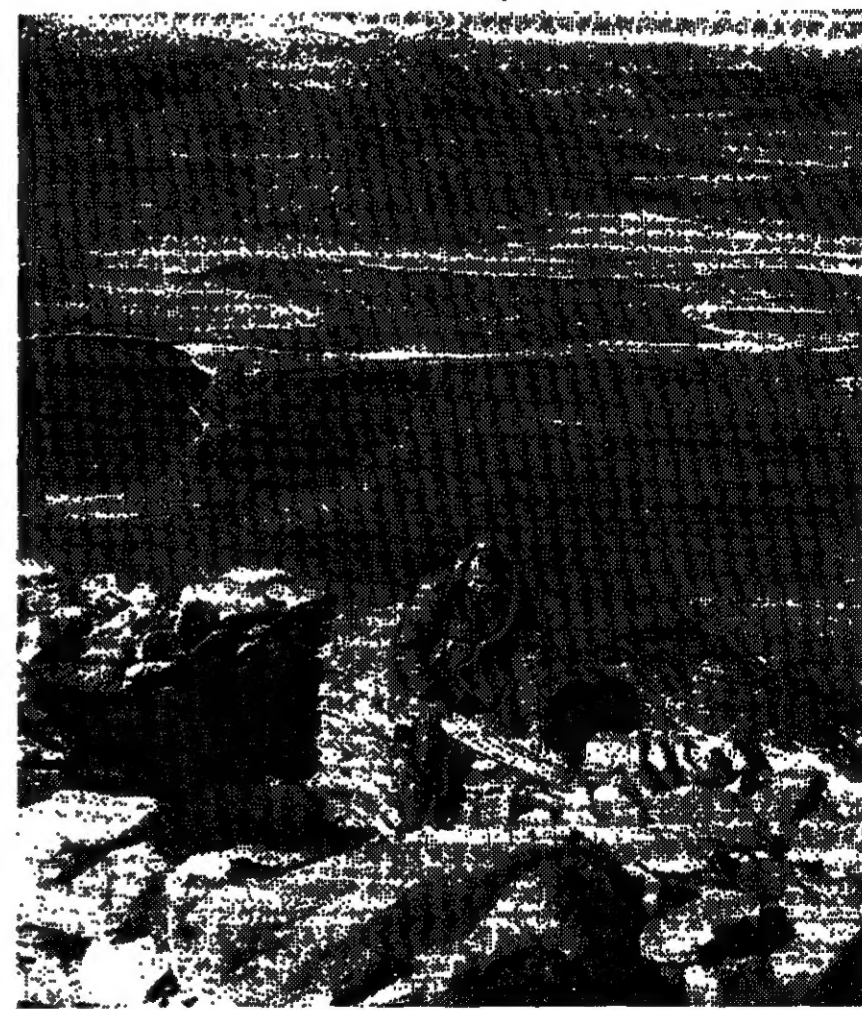
The world's highest ruins by far are found in the southern Andes. Nearly one hundred sites, predating the Spanish invasion of 1532, have been found above 5,200m – with some well-built structures up to 6,700m. They constitute one of the most awesome accomplishments that have survived from ancient times.

Being almost inaccessible, only a few of these sites have been examined by anthropologists. Their origins, distribution and purpose were largely conjectured before Johan Reinhard began work in 1980. He has developed a subfield of anthropology, called high-altitude archaeology. Strangely, diving is one of his specialised techniques, for mountain lakes were often perceived as doors into the mountains where the gods dwelt.

Reinhard's findings indicate that mountain gods were believed to control the weather and, consequently, crop and animal fertility. The hypothesis – which his project is designed to test – is that the Incas built the sacred sites to help increase production, thereby strengthening the Inca state and its religion.

Reinhard's pioneering techniques in high altitude archaeology will greatly increase understanding of traditional Andean religio-economic beliefs and ancient religious sites.

Johan Reinhard (PERU)



A book about The Rolex Awards for Enterprise will be available in the spring of 1987, either from bookshops or from the publishers, Van Nostrand Reinhold. It will give full details of the projects of the five Laureates as well as 238 other projects selected from the many submitted, including 32 that were accorded Honourable Mentions.

Further information about The Rolex Awards for Enterprise is available from The Secretariat, The Rolex Awards for Enterprise, PO Box 178, 1211 Geneva 26, Switzerland.



Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Random Steps Forward

Brazil's economic policy may improve with the advent of a new team in the Finance Ministry and the central bank. The first move has been to devalue the cruzeiro by 8 percent, in addition to daily depreciation which simply indexes its international value to the rate of inflation. More important are the promise of a realistic attack on the inflation itself and an attempt to rebuild relationships with creditor banks abroad. If the newcomers can concentrate on controlling the budget deficit and excessive printing of money, rather than on superficial attempts to dictate prices and wages, Brazil could join the ranks of the debtors who are at least making genuine efforts to stabilize their economies — and would thereby qualify for new help from abroad.

The Baker plan, put forward by the U.S. Treasury secretary 18 months ago to expand loans to debtor countries which adopt sensible policies of structural reform, has had a disappointing start. More official cash is hard to raise, and the commercial banks are loath to lend more. Whether it makes sense to berate the banks for their caution is doubtful. Their primary responsibility is to their depositors and shareholders. In a market economy, you can lead a bank to a debtor but you can't make it lend. Nonetheless, acceptable arrangements have slowly been made to ease the immediate debt burden of a number of poor countries.

There are other grounds for mild hope. Japan's alleged readiness to step up lending to debtors, particularly in Latin America, could be helpful. But much may depend on the ability of multilateral agencies like the World Bank, through which part of these loans would be chan-

neled, to disburse the money promptly. And even more, insofar as the disbursement is to be made directly by Japan, depends on Tokyo's ability to ensure that the recipients put the loans to good use.

A separate initiative comes from the governments of the main lending countries — the Paris Club — to reduce interest rates and stretch out repayment periods on existing debt owed to themselves. This could help many of the poorest African debtors. But American reserves on the full package seem to persist.

These initiatives add up to a piecemeal approach to debt and development, far removed from the across-the-board approach that the Third World advocates so eloquently but explains less well. Certainly it is no new Marshall Plan, and probably cannot be. For, as Flora Lewis recalled on this page last Saturday, that remarkable phenomenon succeeded because, before America shelved the cash, Europe had already agreed that the fundamental need was for a joint recovery program, designed in Europe and not in Washington, which ensured that the proceeds would be ploughed into investment in profitable industries; and above all that the key lay in opening up European markets to the products of the whole non-Soviet continent. In the end, the full sum of Marshall aid did not have to be spent. But without the prior commitment of European co-ordination, it would have been wasted.

It is doubtful that the Third World can take a similar coordinated approach, because social, political and economic differences among its members are too great. Steps to ease poverty and debt will remain piecemeal, and need time and patience.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Focusing on Reagan

"What did the president know and when did he know it?" The 1973 Watergate hearings were already a month old when Senator Howard Baker, now President Reagan's chief of staff, coined the expression while cross-examining Richard Nixon's prime adviser, John Dean. The question resounded not only because of its ring but also its reach. America was watching.

The same question hangs in the air this week as Congress launches its Iran-contra hearings. Whatever they disclose — facts and feelings — will once more be vastly magnified, for again America will be watching.

Already the Senate chairman, Daniel Inouye, has come remarkably close to charging the president with not only responsibility but guilt. The president, he says, the senator, that money was being raised to buy weapons for the contras in Nicaragua. But did he know that his White House staff was raising money for weapons when Congress had forbidden it and permitted at most humanitarian aid? Mr. Reagan says he knew only generally that his subordinates were rallying private contributions for television ads supporting his Central American policies.

Is the president splitting hairs, and even if he is, why make such a fuss about it? Because

it is his constitutional duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," including laws he does not like or wants to ignore.

At a minimum, President Reagan failed to control his administration's attempts to circumvent Congress's ban on contra weapons. It is clear also that he deceived the public by sternly declaring a policy of no ransom for hostages while privately trading arms with Iran. His best defenses so far are negligence, ignorance, forgetfulness and perhaps self-deception. Each represents a failure to "take care."

Senator Inouye and others reject forecasts more dramatic than that only half the Iran-contra story has yet been told. They seem prepared to educate the public on the contra and Iranian irregularities and to search for the legal norms that are supposed to prevent them. The task is formidable, not least because the questioners will include 11 senators and 15 representatives — compared with seven who asked the Watergate questions.

For all the complexity and the rivalry, the magnifying glass finally will focus on one simple, awful question. Beyond what he knew, and when, it is: Does the president of the United States think he is above the law?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Yes, Women Rotarians

The United States Constitution guarantees the right of free association. But the laws prohibit various forms of discrimination. What to do when these two great principles collide, when people choose to associate in a discriminatory way?

In 1984 the Supreme Court ventured into this muddy area in a case involving the Jaycees. That organization had a rule against admission of women. The state of Minnesota had a public accommodations law barring discrimination on various grounds, including sex. The Minneapolis-St. Paul Jaycees chapter decided to admit women, and the national Jaycees organization tried to lift its charter. The court said the national group could not do it.

To reach their decision, the justices distinguished among various kinds of association. Among other things they suggested that the smaller the group and more private its purposes, the greater its freedom to exclude. They also said that religious groups and groups exercising free speech have particular protection. The Jaycees, they concluded,

were none of these and therefore fair game.

Now the court has reaffirmed that decision in a case involving Rotary clubs. There are about 20,000 of these around the world, with about 900,000 members. They are basically, like the Jaycees chapters, service organizations that can also provide members with useful business contacts. The rules of Rotary International are that membership is open only to men. A defiant California chapter admitted three women; the international organization tried to revoke its charter; it resisted, citing a state public accommodations law. Rotary said the state law infringed on the First Amendment.

Maybe it "does work some slight infringement on Rotary members' right of expressive association," the justices said, but "that infringement is justified because it serves the state's compelling interest in eliminating discrimination against women."

Clearly that is so. The standards the court laid down in 1984 were sensible then and remain so. The Rotarians should grow up.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

A NATO Weapons Agency

NATO's European members need a central agency to administer the research and procurement of standard weapons. The West is not short of innovation. But there is a desperate shortage of consistent, stable management of multinational programs.

A major obstacle to establishing a central entity to administer such programs is that the creation of new weapons is synonymous with clout. It is a way for politicians to be seen as decisive. Enemies are cautioned; jobs are created; and billions of pounds, marks and francs are poured into the effort. Governments are loath to surrender that kind of power. One solution is to establish the NATO agency below the political level — to implement major decisions, not make them.

— Defense News (Springfield, Virginia)

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OPINION

The Reagan-Nakasone Summit Has Come to Nothing

By Jeffery E. Garten

NEW YORK — As the dust settles from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's trip to Washington, it can be appraised for what it was: a sad demonstration of the importance of political leadership on both sides of the Pacific.

Never mind the expressions of friendship and the short-term agreements to cooperate on setting interest rates. They will have no substantial impact on the huge economic imbalances between the two countries.

More important, there is a lesson in the wasted pomp and circumstance: Theater and rhetoric will carry government leaders only so far. If they are unwilling to tackle tough problems with more than good intentions and platitudes, they abdicate their public responsibilities. Then the

financial markets will do the job for them. And it will not be a pleasant result for Washington or Tokyo.

For over the next several years, America could be plagued by a plummeting dollar. In turn could lead to inflation, in part because imports will become more expensive and in part because there will be pressure to keep interest rates high in order to attract foreign capital. This would raise borrowing costs for U.S. businesses and virtually guarantee an uncertain, roller coaster stock market.

In Japan, meanwhile, the soaring yen could slow growth, force an unprecedented number of bankruptcies and send unemployment to post-World War II highs. The abruptness

of these events would rupture lives and communities in both countries.

The meetings were doomed from the start. This was ironic because the two leaders once seemed to be popular, dynamic and in tune with modern imperatives — Mr. Reagan, the market man, Mr. Nakasone, the internationalist. But the Iran-contra scandal has undercut Mr. Reagan's ability to provide effective national leadership, including his ability to fashion a forward-looking trade policy with Congress. And Mr. Nakasone was severely wounded by the defeat of his tax proposals at home.

Both men have lived in a Disneyland of showmanship that has helped foster the very problems we now face.

President Reagan's promotion of the "magic of the marketplace" has been seductive, but what he really has done is sponsor loose budgets and tight money, which have led to the trade and budget deficits that have become the nation's No. 1 problem.

And his quick fixes — quotas on imported machine tools, chip exports and deliberate devaluation of the dollar — may have sounded tough, but they all backfired, and now they are leading to more cockeyed ploys like the Gephart amendment, just passed by the House, which would force America into an era of precipitous trade retaliation.

Prime Minister Nakasone, too, has had moments of flim-flam. His cheerleading sessions to get Japanese consumers to buy foreign goods were

well-intended, even courageous. His friendship with Mr. Reagan became his principal political asset. But more valuable than international showmanship would have been his convincing his countrymen that their domestic economic engines should be used to help power world growth.

The two men are proof that, in a world so tightly linked by economics and technology, those in charge must be able to deal on both domestic and foreign fronts at the same time.

Mr. Reagan may have had a touch for boosting domestic growth, but his neglect of the global dimension has brought another set of problems. Thus, for example, he pushed for higher gross national product levels with easier money and tax reductions, seemingly oblivious to the flood of imports or the half-a-trillion-dollar debt building up to foreigners. In another case, the administration drove a hard deal with Latin American debtors, forgetting that strangling Latin economies meant cutting back on U.S. export prospects.

For his part, Mr. Nakasone was and is an attractive international figure, but he has been unable to drive home the fact that a Japan that is

**There is a lesson here:
Theater and rhetoric
will carry government
leaders only so far.**

The Last Time Around, U.S.-Japanese Feuding Ended Badly

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The economic conflict between Japan and the United States has something familiar about it; something like this has happened before. In the 1920s and '30s, Japan's incomprehension of intellectual and political attitudes in other countries combined with Western resentment of Japanese rivalry to produce tragedy for everyone. The sources of that tragedy merit the most serious reflection by all those making policy today.

Washington again is bullying Japan, and Japan again has invited the bullying. Its record of restrictions on foreign business and imports is well known, and also of condescending lies told about them, and promises unkept. A kind of racism has scarcely been concealed: America is a "mongrel" because it is multiracial, while the Japanese are thoroughbred; foreigners in general are rather crude and slow-thinking creatures with "fat fingers."

Such attitudes toward foreigners are universal; but none has the impression that in Japan little effort is de-

voted by the nation's leadership to going beyond these caricatures toward a truer appreciation of other societies and their imperatives.

The conviction among the Japanese that theirs is a small nation without resources, cast in a hostile sea, for which other people must make exceptions, persists even when Japan has become a powerful nation, third economic power on Earth, at the center of intricate commercial, industrial and technological interactions crucial to the world's future.

The United States, for its part, has in recent years displayed an imperial arrogance in economic matters, leaving others to take the consequences of its self-interested decisions. President Lyndon Johnson financed the Vietnam War and the Great Society by exporting inflation. President Richard Nixon casually, even idly, allowed the Bretton Woods monetary system to fail, with nothing to replace it.

President Ronald Reagan, with a detachment from reality which would get most of us locked up, has given the United States a \$2 trillion national debt while calling for constitutionally mandated budget balance. His former

Treasury secretary, Donald Regan, is now telling West German officials, of the dollar, that "it's our currency and your problem."

Responding to Representative Richard Gephardt's demonstration that a Democratic presidential candidate can be even more irresponsible than a Republican president, the House of Representatives has passed a bill holding Japan and West Germany responsible for future U.S. trade performance — a bill undoubtedly, and thankfully, to be vetoed. Surely Americans must at some point hold themselves responsible for their own inability to sell goods abroad, make goods which others want to buy or manufacture them efficiently enough for them to be competitively priced?

The world economy is being recklessly tested by Washington and Tokyo. Japanese would perhaps say that they cannot be expected to transform their national character, or to overturn an intricate economic and industrial system with roots in pre-Tokugawa Japan, in order to accommodate an American competitive failure. This is a dangerous response, for it is not only the United States that

objects to Japan's trade practices. The West European countries are no less angry — and the major European economies are competitive exporters. They believe that their cars, aircraft and machine tools are kept out of Japan by a web of unspeakable restrictions, and that they are deliberately held to a place in the Japanese market equivalent to that which they hold in the Japanese imagination, as decadent purveyors of luxury goods.

A greater measure of economic and political leadership is required of Japan's leadership than has thus far been evident. The domestic political obstacles to change are well known, but Japan cannot indefinitely demand to profit from an international trading system that in important respects, in its own markets, it fails to respect.

This seems insufficiently understood even now. There is serious risk that European and American indignation at Japan's conduct will produce, in Japan, not change but incomprehension and ultimately retaliation. As Japanese investment now finances America's deficit, the means for retaliation, so far as the United States is concerned, are certainly at hand.

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Africans Need Help in Their Bold Bid for Reform

By Salim Lone

UNITED NATIONS, New York — In dramatic moves, several African nations have been adopting bold and politically risky economic reforms. From Ghana to Guinea, from Tanzania to Zambia, and from the Congo to Mozambique, the state is easing the hold it has exercised since the 1960s on economic activity.

These reforms are widely considered indispensable to the revival of growth on the continent. But the Western nations that pushed for such reforms, and which pledged to support them at a United Nations session on Africa last May, have given little sign of planning to furnish the resources these programs need if they are to succeed.

"Country after country in the sub-Saharan region has come up with comprehensive reform packages," said Edward Jayson, a World Bank

vice president. Reforms enacted by 22 countries "have qualified them to receive funds from our special facility set up for that purpose."

But officials say these nations are not receiving support in moving toward more open markets.

The intensity and direction of reform vary. But across the continent, countries increasingly are:

• Raising the prices they pay farmers for food (in order to boost production).

• Cutting back on government regulation of the economy (to allow market forces to determine prices and allocation of resources).

• slashing public spending and employment (to balance the budget and reduce investment).

• Devaluing their currencies (to remove price distortions and increase rural incomes).

These measures are expected to free up the most productive sectors in society, to encourage greater private initiative and to lure investment.

Countries like Ghana, Tanzania and Guinea, once critical of such prescriptions, are now applying them vigorously. At least partly as a result, such countries have seen large increases in food production, exports and manufactured goods.

But in the short run, millions of poor city dwellers may face intense suffering as food prices rise, wages fall, and governments lay off workers and reduce social services to trim spending. These are not easy sacrifices in Africa, the world's poorest region and the only one where incomes for the poor have fallen since 1962.

Hence there are political risks. Zambia is rocked by rioting in December, when the government doubled the price of maize meal, and President Kenneth Kaunda was forced to roll back what was being hailed as a model reform program.

Wilfried Thalwitz, a World Bank vice president, argues that without increased donor assistance, many African economies "just cannot respond to what are otherwise excellent new policies." The

World Bank, the UN system and other multilateral institutions are making special efforts to raise money for such assistance. But the evidence on the bilateral support, which accounts for a much larger volume of aid, is not encouraging.

Washington has cut its economic aid to Africa by one-fourth, and there is a fear that other donors may follow suit. Adebayo Adedeji, the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, noted that "there is as yet little evidence of concrete international measures" to support reform.

Richard Jolly, UNICEF deputy executive director, speaking after a recent meeting of African planning ministers in Addis Ababa, said he was struck by the seriousness with which governments had followed up on the commitments they made at the UN special session last year.

"The people of the continent are recovering from a famine which devastated and set back millions of lives, and they are now being asked by their leaders to make even more sacrifices," he said. "I wish more developed-country representatives had been there to see what is going on."

Unfortunately, some donors remain skeptical of the reforms. There is a perception that "the African crisis" is over. Many of those who responded with generosity to the recent famines are unaware that the underlying causes are still very much in place: low commodity prices, high debt and problems with the flow of resources.

There is an intense struggle being played out in Africa. If the reform movement falters in a few key countries, the process will lose credibility across the continent. Economic growth and development will be set back. The richer countries have little time left to commit the aid needed to back reforms they have been urging on Africa for years.

The writer, editor of *Africa Recovery*, a UN publication, is a Kenyan who worked previously in the UN Office of Emergency Operations and as editor of *Viva* magazine in Nairobi. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.



By PETERSON in the Vancouver Sun. C.W. Syndicate.

Debt: Politics for Politicians, Banking for Bankers

By David O. Beim

NEW YORK — Negotiations between the world's major banks and less developed countries, mostly in Latin America, have become a more or less constant feature of the economic landscape. Countries like Brazil, which seemed in good shape a year or two ago, may now be struggling to put their houses in order; equally, countries like Mexico, struggling a year or two ago, now seem to be in much better shape.

The rise or fall of a particular country's fortunes results from factors within and outside its control. Brazil brought much of its misfortune on itself by converting an anti-inflation program, the Cruzado Plan, into a broad income-redistribution program. Wages were raised dramatically while prices were frozen, resulting in devastating shortages, reduced exports and impaired reserves.

Conversely, some factors are external. The prices of primary products (food, energy, minerals) are outside national control and remain abnormally low. Indeed, as the management expert Peter Drucker has pointed out, they are at their lowest levels in recorded history relative to the price of manufactured goods — a situation that causes economic and financial distress not only in Latin America but also in Texas and Iowa.

Many politicians have developed a great urge to intervene. It would be nice to imagine that a bold new program could work. But political intervention could well make things worse. Some members of Congress propose that U.S. banks give a billion dollars to less developed countries through interest rate reductions and forgiveness of principal. This poses problems:

1. It would severely weaken the American banking system. It is not obvious what public purpose is served by weakening U.S. banks.

Surely, the government ought not to damage American institutions in an effort to assist foreign ones. For every dollar of debt forgiveness, the banks' lending capacity would be reduced by about \$16. Substantial write-offs thus could have devastating effect on the growth of the U.S. economy.

2. It is unlikely that America would recover such a remarkable gift through trade. Only a fraction of the money saved on debt payments would be spent on purchases of American exports. Even if all of it were, the program is still a gift: If the United States gives away dollars to facilitate buying American goods, then it has, as a country, given away the goods.

3. This is by no means a U.S. issue exclusively or even primarily. American banks hold less than one-quarter of all bank debt from less developed countries, the balance being primarily in Europe and Japan. America cannot dictate a global solution, but its politicians seem to overlook this.

4. Most fundamentally, this proposal undermines the tedious but utterly necessary process of restructuring and adjustment in less developed countries. Banks work hard to help them develop sensible economic goals. Impatience with this process will undermine the long-term benefits of the process.

If the rhetoric is wrong, what is the reality? What if the government does not intervene? Will everything be O.K.? The reality is diverse. Countries differ greatly and frequently change policies, so a sweeping global formula is almost certain to be wrong. Reality is case by case.

Countries will try different strategies to see what works. This is an important, if unsettling, evolution. For example, Peru is trying a total

stiff-arm approach: It has stopped all debt payments and all negotiations. Lenders to Peru have experienced losses since 1983. But Peru is facing losses as well. It has lost access to the world's credit and payment systems, and has been forced to barter trade with the Soviet bloc. The stimulus of a short-term "quick fix" is giving rise to a much larger, longer-term cost.

Mexico reached an important agreement with the lenders and the International Monetary Fund last year; everyone made some concessions, and the new IMF plan is more flexible and conducive to growth.

Within every less developed country there are voices of responsibility and voices of irresponsibility. The availability of a "political solution" encourages the least responsible parties. Once debt relief is offered via politicians, sensible economic give and take will tend to decline. The problem with political debt relief is this: Where does it stop? Does every country get some? Why shouldn't the less developed countries demand much more next year — and the year after?

And why stop at the less developed countries? Shouldn't primary producers in Texas and Iowa get debt relief, too? And if they get some, how about the "rust belt" manufacturers? Why not hard-pressed municipalities and over-borrowed consumers? The fact is, no one likes to repay debts. If put to a vote, most everyone will vote against it. That is why the government is a poor forum to settle debt questions.

Sancity of loan contracts is a basic underpinning of the U.S. financial system. If the government were to tamper with this principle, setting aside various contracts for political reasons, it would be extremely hard to stop. The

damage to the entire financial system would be incalculable.

So let us put an end to the rhetoric that imagines a quick fix to the debt problem. Left to their own devices, banks will continue to deal with one country after another, pushing, cajoling, swapping debt for equity, making concessions as necessary. It is tedious, frustrating work, not the stuff of presidential campaigns.

The best role for government is in the background, supporting this process, helping to break negotiating impasses from time to time. The process may take years. Unfortunately, there is no simpler way home.

The writer is managing director of Bankers Trust Co. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Taft Far in Front

WASHINGTON — While admitting that there has been a rapid spread of Roosevelt sentiment during the last two weeks, the managers of Mr. Taft's campaign still maintain that the President will be nominated at the Chicago Convention, which meets next month. According to the official announcement issued from Mr. Taft's headquarters at the close of the week, the President has 456 delegates, or within 14 of the majority necessary to secure the nomination, and Theodore Roosevelt 236 delegates, or 304 short of the necessary majority. The candidate who gets the contested delegates will win, say Mr. Roosevelt's managers, and the candidate who has a majority of the national committee will have the nomination. It will thus be seen that the contest is not so close as it is often made out to be. The writer is managing director of Bankers Trust Co. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

1937: Baldwin's Farewell

LONDON — Stanley Baldwin, who is expected to retire as Prime Minister shortly after the coronation of King George VI, bade farewell to Parliament on May 5 with a spirited defense of democracy. Calling himself an "old war horse," Mr. Baldwin began by appealing for peace in the threatened nationwide coal strike. Warning that his favorite theme, he said: "The thing we all ought to bear in mind is that democracy is one of the most difficult forms of government probably ever devised. I doubt if it ever has been achieved in its fullness yet. An autocracy is a very easy form of government, because we all have to do what we are told and that means we are saved the trouble of thinking. In a democracy, every individual has to do his thinking, and on whether he thinks rightly or wrongly the whole success or failure of democracy will rest."

Japan 1987

OPINION

Staking Out the Candidates
Won't Yield Better Leaders

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The U.S. economy is losing its productive edge. Americans are piling up debts that will burden their children. The nation's highest officials have shown brazen contempt for law in running a terrorist war in Nicaragua. Those are a few of the menacing realities that should matter in the coming presidential campaign. But an important American newspaper has used five staff members to stake out a candidate and check on his sex life.

When I read about the Miami Herald story on Gary Hart, I felt degraded in my profession. Is that what journalism is about, hiding in a van outside a politi-

ABROAD AT HOME

cian's home? Is it "investigative reporting" to write that a woman may have spent the night there—or may not, since we're not sure we watched all the doors? We conducted ourselves in a professional manner throughout," said Heath Meriwether, the executive director of The Herald. If that is so, then American journalism is at the sordid English level mocked by Evelyn Waugh in "Scoop" and should give up its pretensions.

The American press is better than that. It works much harder than it used to at its serious function of checking on the business of government. The Miami Herald is a prime example. It won the Pulitzer Prize last month for early and important stories on President Reagan's arms sales to Iran and the funneling of profits to the Nicaraguan Contras.

Why should a respected newspaper act like Waugh's Daily Beast?

Gary Hart's strange treatment of his birth date and family name invited attention to his character. I think there are reasons to question his judgment. But

Irrelevant Posing

IT HAS been 18 years and four elections since Democratic Party reformers set about to transfer power in the nomination process from the bosses to the masses. The jerry-built system of direct election primaries and caucuses they concocted has created a new class of politicians who demonstrate their good sense by not running for president.

The hoary New Hampshire joke — "How can I be sure about him for president? He's only been in my kitchen three times!" — is way out of date. The reformed system increasingly demands that candidates do things beneath the dignity of the office they are seeking. "It puts a premium on sitting in someone's living room and being a pleasant fellow," said Austin Ranney, a political science professor at the University of California at Berkeley. "But that isn't what a president is supposed to do."

— Paul Taylor in The Washington Post.

"the womanizing issue," as The Herald called it, gets special attention for a reason we all know. That is the public's prurient interest in sex.

Judging by history, the correlation between Puritan sexual behavior and wise political leadership is zero. Lloyd George, Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy all made great contributions to democracy, to name a few of the many politicians who might never have held high office if put to the test of blue-nosed moralism.

Have we become more hypocritical? Perhaps. But the real difference is that we no longer let politicians have private lives. We insist on knowing all.

The loss of respect for privacy has exacted a terrible price in American politics. When anyone who runs for president knows that intimate details of his or her life will be shouted to the world, what sensitive person would run? What person sensitive to the needs of a spouse or children would run?

So what you can expect in a candidate for president these days is narcissism: an absorption in oneself and one's ambitions to the exclusion of ordinary human concerns. And yet we are surprised when a president does not bother to see his own grandchildren. The mythology persists. Our leaders must be good family men.

The devaluation of privacy leads politicians to do things they would not have done: to mention a family tragedy, for example, in order to show that they understand misfortune. The old deencies of reticence must give way.

Of course there are candidates who are not part of that trend. One I know is Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts. He is reticent by nature. His candidacy will test whether a low-key style and thoughtful substance can work.

Maybe the shallow, insensitive nature of presidential campaigns would begin to change if one candidate, one day, said: "That is none of your business; that is my private life, and my family's."

I think the public would respond to a candidate who said that and stuck to it. Meanwhile, the press ought to think about its role. Does it want to push political stories to the extreme of sensationalism? Or does it have some limiting sense of respect for the democratic process?

In this bicentennial year of the U.S. Constitution we can see one striking aspect of its history: The power of the president has grown beyond the imagination of the framers, reaching around the world and into every American home. But as the job has grown, the stature of so many of its occupants has seemed to shrink.

The way Americans choose presidents is a national disgrace and a cause of international concern. That is not the press's fault. But the Miami Herald stakeout of Gary Hart shows how the press can make it worse.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Begin, in the Beginning

Regarding the opinion article "Menachem Begin, for One, Did Not Duck the Burden" (April 29) by Richard Cohen:

I found this assessment of Menachem Begin deeply moving. If in fact, Mr. Begin's behavior is that of a penitent, then, in accordance with the wonderful truth of Jewish tradition, the old man will find divine forgiveness.

I venture to hope that the former guerrilla leader (Mr. Cohen's words) will also have repented of his notorious statement of April 9, 1948, following the massacre of some 250 Palestinians at Deir Yassin: "Accept my congratulations on this splendid act of conquest! As in Deir Yassin so everywhere we will attack. God, God, that has made us for victory."

Deir Yassin is just over the hill from the Yod va-Shem memorial to the Holocaust victims. For its former inhabitants, there is no memorial.

The REVEREND A.A. MACINTOSH,
Dean, St. John's College,
Cambridge, England.

Arabs Must Help, Too

Regarding "A Jordanian Appeal: American Jews Can Help" (April 20 and 21) by Mohamed Kamel:

Despite his friendly opening, the Jordanian ambassador displays a hostile mindset that cannot lead to peace. He says American Jews strive to "deny American support to any other country perceived as an enemy of Israel, even those countries that have enjoyed long and friendly ties with the United States, such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan." Yet such efforts by American Jews have been

expressly limited to specific military matters and the Arab boycott of Israel. U.S. government statements and the positioning of U.S. naval forces belie the assertion that "as a result of pro-Israeli efforts, the United States has patently ignored or minimized economic and strategic interests . . . in the Middle East."

He has Israel's "reacting so strongly to the memory of holocausts past that they fail to see the healing promise" of an Arab-Israeli peace. And he asks, "How is it that Jews who have suffered so much should be oblivious to the suffering of those displaced in the founding and subsequent expansion of Israel?" Yet in every aspect, the Jewish experience has enhanced sensitivity to the suffering of others and to the centrality of peace.

Yes, Jews are sensitive to the suffering of Arab refugees. But they also see the Arab role in the situation. Except for Jordan, no Arab country has given Palestinian Arabs the choice of becoming citizens and leading normal lives. Arab refugees should have been afforded at least the same welcome by the rich Arab states as that which Israel extended to Jewish refugees from Arab lands.

Arab irresponsibility is deeper than the failure to welcome refugees. The Arab world was profoundly silent as Arabs attacked Palestinian refugee camps not long ago. Rather than be concerned about how American Jews should try to change Israel, Arab leaders should become sensitive and open their hearts and homelands to the Arab refugees. Instead of pressing for endless detours such as international conferences, Jordan should work within the Camp David framework.

DR. JOSEPH LERNER,
Jerusalem.

The Press and Taiwan

James Clad's opinion column, "In Asia, Insecure Regimes Are Cracking Down Hard" (April 1) asks why it is that otherwise free and successful nations in East Asia are "cracking down" on reporters. He wonders why the paranoia exists despite the achievements of nations like Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea.

Jonathan Power's accompanying column, "Around the World, a Much-Maligned Press Needs a Champion," answers this question. Mr. Power unwittingly provides a clue as to why the press is "maligned." He writes: "In Taiwan, after a yearlong government campaign, opposition publications have disappeared from newstands."

That is false. Opposition publications are everywhere, in great variety and numbers. Need I say more about how Mr. Power answers Mr. Clad's query? By the way, the report by Patrick Smith in the same edition, "Resistance to Taiwan Reform," was quite good. Good insights, good analysis.

DAVID LIGHTLE,
Taipei.

Scotland Is a Country

Scotland is one of four countries that make up the United Kingdom. The Scottish constitution has merely been suspended. Michael V. McCabe ("What Scotland Is Not," Letters, April 30), whose name indicates Gaelic ancestry, may be yet another illustration that the Scots are their own worst enemies.

JOHN MOVIE,
Nyon, Switzerland.

You're Feeling Good? Well,
We Know What That Means

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON The modern age is rich with reasons for feeling rotten about feeling good. This thought comes to my faltering mind because of a report that the reason many people in their 40s and 50s feel less anxiety is that the part of the brain that modulates anxiety is losing cells in middle age.

If you are increasingly serene, the reason is neurological and dispiriting:

MEANWHILE

Your brain is crumbling like a stale cookie. That doesn't cause you anxiety? You are awfully crumbled.

Time was, if there were not big tangible things interfering with your pleasure—suber-toothed tigers in your garden; Vikings requisitioning your daughters—you could enjoy your pleasures. No more. Today our happiness is brought to heel by the teachings of neurology. Or psychology. Or liberalism.

Psychology locates the "real" reason for our seemingly pleasant desires and passions in the unexplored dark continents within us: Our pleasures are revealed as submerged problems.

You say—admit—that you love your mother? Sure, your kind always does. You fancy a new pair of shoes? How long have you had this fetish?

You enjoy swimming in the ocean? Fortunately, womb nostalgia is treatable. And the way you eat artichokes—well, we know what that means.

Liberalism is especially good at turning the gold of enjoyment into the lead of guilt: How can you enjoy that lasagna, knowing about Bangladesh? (Admission: People are hungry there because people are nourished here.)

There will be time for frivolities (such as movies) when we have put behind us the risk/scandal/shame of acid rain/insider trading/offshore drilling. (Assumption: All society's shortcomings are aberrations and hence optional.)

You ate what for lunch? A cheeseburger? The social cost of your coming coronary will steal day-care money from Harlem. You red meat pervert.

Psychology and liberalism are good as far as they go at making pleasure impossible. But Jared Diamond, who teaches physiology at UCLA medical school, goes all the way. He obliterates all enjoyment of everything. In an essay with a no-beating-around-the-bush title ("The Worst Mistake in the History of the Human Race") in Discover magazine, Mr. Diamond says that everything has been going irrevocably downhill since the invention of—agriculture.

The foundation of mankind's ability to feel pleased with itself is its belief in progress. Mr. Diamond demolishes that figment of our imagination. He says mankind entered a terminal slump when it domesticated plants and animals. In older days, when people were hunt-

er-gatherers, almost no food was stored, so there was a daily quest to find wild foods. This kept folks busy, but today the Kalahari bushmen still are hunter-gatherers and they have more leisure time than their farming neighbors.

Wild plants and animals provided hunter-gatherers a balanced diet. Agriculture sacrificed quality for quantity. It developed a dependency on a few starchy crops, and people became exposed to starvation if a crop failed. Today bushmen eat scores of wild plants.

Palaeopathology, the study of signs of disease in the remains of ancient peoples, has found evidence in scarred bones, in the teeth of Chilean mummies, in the feces of long-dead Nevada Indians and elsewhere that growth rates declined and malnutrition and disease increased when agriculture was adopted. Skeletons of Greek and Turkish hunter-gatherers indicate that modern Greeks and Turks still have not regained the average height of their hunter-gatherer ancestors.

The settled life of agriculture encouraged the growth of communities, which facilitated the spread of infectious diseases. Hunter-gatherers had no concentrated food sources, so they had no surpluses, and thus had a classless society. Agriculture produced disparities of wealth, and elites lording it over diseased masses. Women, who as hunter-gatherers had only the babies they could transport, were subjected to more pregnancies to provide field hands.

Perhaps you are clinging to a fact that makes you feel good: Hunter-gatherers were so busy hunting and gathering that they had no time for culture—for the pleasure we derive from the Parthenon and the B-minor Mass. Mr. Diamond concedes that agriculture, by producing surpluses, made cities and culture possible. But the cost has been considerable: starvation, disease, gross social and sexual inequality, tyranny, war.

So if anything is giving you pleasure, you do not understand. And if the fact that you don't understand doesn't disturb your serenity, we know why that is.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Blame It All on Cheery Beer

MANY a debt-burdened farmer must be asking himself these days why his ancestors ever gave up the relatively carefree life of the hunter-gatherer. The answer, according to one anthropologist, is beer—which probably developed accidentally after uncultivated wheat or barley had been soaked in water to make gruel. Left out in the open, this mixture turned into a dark, somewhat carbonated beverage that was nutritious and made drinkers of it feel a little better. Who's to say that the good professor is wrong?

—The Brattleboro (Vermont) Reformer.

GROWTH INVESTMENT

Gulf Investment Corporation's (GIC) record of growth continues. Total assets increased in 1986 to US\$1.311 billion from US\$1.048 billion the previous year. This positive trend is also reflected in the net income performance, which grew by 23% to US\$70.1 million compared with US\$57.2 million in 1985.

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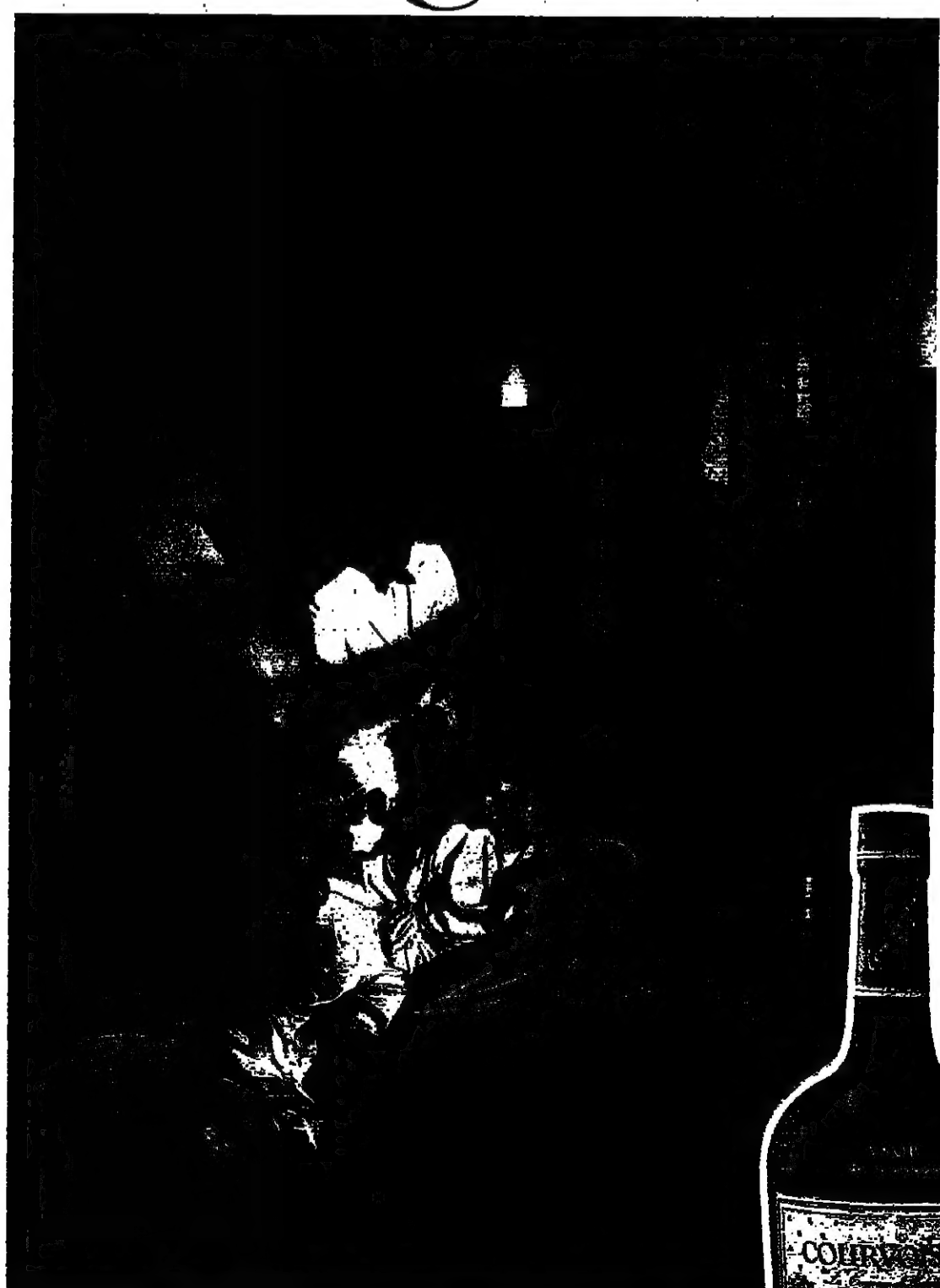
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Violations At Embassies Not Limited To Marines

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department is investigating several cases in which U.S. diplomats in sensitive posts may have violated rules against unauthorized socializing with foreigners, according to a high-ranking State Department official.

The official, Robert E. Lamb, the assistant secretary of state for administration and security, said Monday that the diplomats might be reassigned or recalled.

He also said that the State Department and other U.S. agencies investigated more than 10 embassy staff members every year because of unauthorized socializing with foreign employees and residents.

"By and large, career diplomats recognize overtures for what they are and report them," he said.

"When an employee doesn't recognize them for what they are," Mr. Lamb said, "he or she will be investigated and transferred."

Such cases are kept secret in accordance with privacy laws. But Mr. Lamb said secrecy was also important to avoid creating a climate in which employees would be afraid to admit unauthorized socializing.

The problem is more widespread than is generally acknowledged and extends far beyond the recent incident in which two Marine guards posted in Moscow have been charged with allowing Soviet agents into the most sensitive areas of the U.S. Embassy.

The Marines were reportedly involved with Soviet women who worked at the embassy.

"It's not just the Marines," Mr. Lamb said. "The Soviets will target anyone they can."

He said that Soviet-bloc and Communist-dominated nations used socializing both inside and outside their borders as an espionage technique.

The degree of social contact allowed between U.S. embassy employees and local residents varies with the sensitivity of the post and the perceived extent of a threat.

Legitimate business contacts are allowed, but social contacts in Soviet-bloc countries and some Communist-dominated countries are severely limited.

Administration officials said that the nature and extent of the social contact depended to a large degree on the attitude of the individual ambassador.



CAMP OF LAST HOPE — In a canyon near Tijuana, Mexico, south of San Diego, California, Mexicans hoping to cross the border illegally purchased food and clothing a day before the new U.S. immigration law came into effect on Tuesday. The law provides regularization for aliens who can prove continuous residence in the United States since Jan. 1, 1982. But the passage of the law has not slowed the flow of Mexican illegals.

Argentina and News Media Objectivity

Army Crisis Created Conflict Over Press, TV Coverage

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's recent military crisis set off a conflict between the government of President Raul Alfonsín and the privately owned press over coverage and the way the government used television to rally support.

The rebellions by army units also highlighted the near monopoly on television news by the government and its ownership of most provincial radio stations.

The state's dominant role in broadcast journalism developed during four decades of authoritarian governments, but leaders of privately owned television, radio and newspapers contend that such a position contradicts the new political democracy.

La Nación, a leading newspaper that usually supports President Alfonsín, said government influence over television and radio was "present in these days like a retardatory factor in our democratic maturity."

It suggested that the continued existence of the state-owned networks had tempted the government into using them for propaganda purposes during the rebellions.

The rebellions, which broke out on April 16 and continued for six days, began after judicial efforts to prosecute officers accused of human rights violations during counterinsurgency warfare a decade ago. After the rebellions, the army

high command was restructured, and the government decided to seek legal ways to restrict prosecution to high-ranking officers.

During the tensest days of the crisis, the main television channels regularly urged people to go to the Plaza de Mayo in the capital or to plazas in provincial towns to demonstrate support for the government. The phrase "Democracy or Dictatorship" flashed frequently across the bottoms of television screens.

Correspondents and newscasters praised the turnout and urged more people into the plazas. By contrast, there was very little television news coverage of the actions and demands of the rebellious officers.

Most of the coverage of the officers was by several privately owned radio stations in the capital and by newspapers and two news agencies, which were criticized by the government and prominent members of the Radical Civic Union, the president's party.

The mayor of Buenos Aires, Fausto Suarez Lanza, charged last week that private radio stations had covered the crisis badly because they had "given access to the air to scoundrel elements."

He mentioned specifically an interview broadcast with Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, leader of the rebels at Campo de Mayo, the military base near Buenos Aires, where Mr. Alfonsín personally intervened to obtain the surrender of the rebels.

News associations said several radio stations and one news agency had obtained interviews with Colonel Rico by telephone by calling the numbers listed in the telephone book for the infantry school at the Campo de Mayo.

While the crisis was under way, government representatives issued several appeals to the press not to report on the news conferences or proclamations of the rebel officers.

Julio Lopez, deputy director of press relations for the government, said in an interview Sunday that the government had also objected at the time to some press reports that the rebellion was spreading to units that, in fact, were not in rebellion.

Mr. Lopez defended the use of television to garner support for the government, saying it had been part of a "spontaneous" outpouring of effort to support democracy.

He also said that some of the conflict over news coverage had been inevitable in the heat of the crisis and that it reflected the fact that Argentina is still making a transition to democracy.

The country's largest circulation newspaper, Clarin, said there were some who thought that "the press ought to reflect all the facts" and others who thought that the press should be "adversaries in the democratic system."

Press Stakeout of Hart: A Question of Ethics In Gathering the News

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When a team of Miami Herald reporters and a photographer stalked out the Washington town house of Gary Hart and then reported that the Democratic presidential candidate had spent Friday night and Saturday with a young woman, their journalistic techniques produced a story that may change the face of presidential politics this campaign season.

But the newsgathering method also raised ethical questions. How far should the news media go in tracking a story? When does reporting become an invasion of privacy?

Mr. Hart denied The Herald's accounts, saying that he was the victim of "character assassination" by "outrageous" journalism in which reporters are "reduced to hiding in bushes, peering in windows and personal harassment."

But many newspaper editors said Monday that a presidential candidate's private life is legitimate news and that the reporting method was necessary.

This Hart story, the womanizing story, presents a terrible dilemma to editors and reporters," said James P. Gannon, the editor of The Des Moines Register. That paper ran the story on Page 2 in Sunday's late editions and a follow-up story ran on the front page Monday.

"I personally find it distasteful that there's any need to have reporters watching the private lives of candidates or public officials," he said. "However, it seems almost unavoidable, if distasteful."

Mr. Gannon said that "the issue was on the agenda" and that Mr. Hart had addressed it. "Reporters did have an obligation to determine the truth or falseness of those rumors," he said. "Truth is an important matter in presidential character."

Mozambique President Has Meeting With Pope

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique met Pope John Paul II on Tuesday at the start of the Mozambique's first tour outside Africa since becoming head of state in November.

Officials accompanying Mr. Chissano said later that he was likely to have raised ways of improving Church-state relations in Mozambique and may have invited the pope to visit his country.

While most editors interviewed agreed that the story was legitimate, there were some voices of caution.

"It's a dangerous area," said Albert Hunt, the Washington bureau chief of The Wall Street Journal. "There is no doubt in my mind that one's sexual habits, particularly if one is married, say something about one's character. The problem is, I'm not sure that we in the press are qualified to analyze precisely what it does say about character."

Charles M. Madigan, national editor at the Chicago Tribune, suggested that the story might stir less interest around the country than it did in Washington.

"In Washington," Mr. Madigan said, "there is a microscope or megaphone that is applied in cases where things are pretty common in our society. Things become mortal sins for which there is no forgiveness."

The story was carried prominently across the United States.

In Mr. Hart's home state of Colorado, the story and both major newspapers, The Denver Post and the Rocky Mountain News.

The editor of The Denver Post, David Hall, said he had no problems with the methods of the Miami Herald, which sent two reporters, two editors and a photographer to watch Mr. Hart's Capitol Hill house after receiving a tip that he was going to spend the weekend there with a young woman.

"If you get that kind of information, what are you supposed to do, wait for a press release?" Mr. Hall said.

There was near unanimous agreement among editors and news executives of the potential impact of the story.

Robert McFarland, an NBC vice president and the network's Washington bureau chief, said: "It's very important. Depending on what comes out, it could certainly cost him his nomination."

Editors said that the story was justified not only because the Democratic front-runner's campaign had been bothered by the womanizing rumors, but because Mr. Hart had suggested that reporters check the allegations. In a New York Times Magazine cover story on Mr. Hart published Sunday, he was quoted as saying: "If anybody wants to put a tail on me, go ahead. They'd be very bored."

The executive editor of The Washington Post, Benjamin C. Bradlee, said, "He challenged the press to do what he is now complaining they did."

AMERICAN TOPICS

In This TV Series, The Star Is Digital

In introducing Ron Headrest, a video clone of President Ronald Reagan, Gary Trudeau's "Doonesbury" comic strip has replicated a replicate.

The Reagan clone in Doonesbury is a takeoff on Max Headroom, America's newest television character. Max Headroom, the star of a fantasy adventure series, is a computer-regenerated image with the replicated brain of Edison Carter, a fictional TV reporter. The reporter was ordered rubbed out in a rigged motorcycle accident for knowing too much about his network president's diabolical plans to run subliminal commercials that literally blow people's minds — the sensory overload can cause their brains to explode.

The last words the hero saw before his motorcycle crashed through a guardrail were "Max headroom 2.3 meters," which the replica took as its own name. Tom Shales, the Washington Post television critic, hailed the series, which originated in Britain, as a "satire of a video-patronic society."



PTL STAND-IN — Chuck Millhuff, a Kansas evangelist, leading a song during a broadcast on the PTL religious network. He temporarily replaces the PTL host, Jim Bakker, who resigned amid a scandal.

Einstein's Homage To the Great Newton

Eyebrows went up when the University of Chicago astrophysicist Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, 76, winner of the 1983 Nobel Prize in Physics, said in a recent New York Times article that "Einstein was indeed a giant. But compared with Newton, Einstein runs a distant second."

In a letter to The Times, however, Ely E. Pilchik, professor of Jewish thought at Yeshiva College in East Orange, New Jersey, said that "in the greatness of his modesty, Professor Einstein surely would concur."

Mr. Pilchik, 75, says he remarked to Einstein in 1948 that Einstein's work in physics transcended that of Newton. He recounts Einstein's reply: "No, no," he protested, "my general relativity theory has led only to small deviations from Newton's law of inertia, his theory of gravitation."

"If I remember his words, he added: 'Newton is my teacher; he opened the path. Think of it: He discovered differential calculus, he taught us the wealth of color in the world — that every color is already present in white light.'"

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

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will soon start to cough.



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Gr. Britain £	130	72	40	£ 0.19	£ 69
Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49.56	Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Ir.	150	82	45	£Ir. 0.29	£Ir. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,880	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580	320	175		

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Big Bang in the North Sea: Revisionist Challenges Isle's View of Its Near-Destruction

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

HELGOLAND, West Germany — Before setting off the biggest nonnuclear explosion in history, the British detonated a small one so that the birds of Helgoland Island would be frightened away and not be killed in Operation Big Bang. There had been protests from British bird watchers.

Then, at the third beep announcing the 1 P.M. news on April 18, 1947, an apocalyptic explosion shook this diminutive North Sea island as 6,700 tons of bombs and ammunition in 14 miles (23 kilometers) of bunkers and tunnels went up in a black mushroom cloud that curled 6,000 feet (about 1,800 meters) into the sky.

The birds came back soon enough, but the banished Helgolanders had to wait

five years. Now they are being asked to question some of their fundamental assumptions about the fateful 1947 explosion. And the man doing the asking is also the one largely responsible for their return.

"No one had ever done a job like that before," said Frank Wooman, who as a junior British officer watched the explosion from a ship nine miles away. The blast, he and the British authorities insisted, was set off only to eliminate the island's fortifications and a huge stock of Nazi ammunition, including heavy shells.

People on the mainland 40 miles away had been warned to open their windows to avoid implosion, and the blast was registered as far away as Sicily. Helgoland heaved in the blast that had a third of the strength of the Hiroshima atomic

bomb, and its southern tip caved in to a huge crater.

Evacuated to some 150 sites on the mainland, 2,500 Helgolanders feared that the vengeful English had destroyed their rocky homeland, leaving it, in the reported words of the British commander at Cuxhaven, "to the sea to do the rest."

"The day of the blowing-up was the saddest day of all," said Henry Peter Rickmers, a silver-haired Helgolander whose father and grandparents were British. "One talks a lot about the homeland, but to have it disappear altogether."

His voice trailed off, and his eyes turned to the sparkling harbor below the hotel he operates.

Forty years later, Helgolanders have found that their 1.5 square-mile (3.75

square kilometer) island has done more than just survive. Now 500,000 tourists visit each year. They include numerous hay fever sufferers, drinking in the island's fresh air, padding around its sheer cliffs and stocking up on duty-free goods.

For these and other blessings, on April 18 a bell tolled in the rebuilt St. Nicolai Church at the hour of the island's near-destruction.

Helgoland's history is a series of friendly and unfriendly changes of hand involving its strategic location. In 1807, imperial Britain pushed Denmark off the island to use it to smuggle goods past Napoleon's trade blockade.

In 1890, the British traded the island to Germany for a slice of African coast facing Zanzibar.

After World War I, the Helgolanders

were evacuated while the submarine bunkers from which U-boats had prowled the North Atlantic with devastating effect were dismantled.

Now the Helgolanders' traditional view of the Big Bang as a fiendish but incompetent plot to sink their "indestructible island," as it is inevitably called in books and articles, is being challenged by one of their heroes.

From the pulpit of St. Nicolai, the Reverend Rene Leudesdorff announced in March that his research in London archives had convinced him that the British goal really was just to wreck the island's fortifications.

Mr. Leudesdorff, as a young theology student in 1950, sneaked out to the still-depopulated island in 1950 with a friend and raised the flags of the Federal Republic, Helgoland and Europe. They were protesting, among other things, the

British Air Force's use of the island for bombing practice.

"We really wanted to protest against the remilitarization of Germany, and wanted to demonstrate on Helgoland for Europe, against the practice bombings and for the return of the Helgolanders," said Mr. Leudesdorff. "We said that as long as Europeans were being bombed we couldn't build Europe."

The symbolic invasion had an electrifying effect across West Germany, stirring a nationalistic pride.

Britain returned the island to its natives on March 1, 1952, leaving them the task of rebuilding the cemetery dead in an uncracked graveyard and clearing away unexploded bombs.

Mr. Leudesdorff's revisionism is not exactly popular on the island. But with an iconoclast's relish, he shows a copy of

one of the British documents he found. One, dated Oct. 3, 1946, says that "there is no intention of 'blowing up' the island."

Mr. Rickmers, a lawyer and a former mayor, accused his friend the pastor of putting too much weight on too few documents. "The English said they only wanted to destroy the fortifications," Mr. Rickmers said, "but a lot of lawyers will tell you they had to take into account the possibility that the island would disappear."

The tourism-minded Helgolanders are irritated that Mr. Leudesdorff, who is writing a book, may upset a project dear to their hearts if he rekindles too many bitter memories. Plans are being made to invite Queen Elizabeth II to ceremonies in 1990 marking the centenary of Helgoland's becoming German.

Italy Issues Warrants in Bank Scandal

MILAN (AP) — Milan judges investigating Italy's biggest banking scandal issued arrest warrants on Tuesday for 25 board members and officials of Banco Ambrosiano.

One of the judges, who spoke on condition of anonymity, confirmed the widely expected action and said no one had yet been taken into custody. The trial is expected to begin next fall.

Some of the 25 charged with being "accessories to fraudulent bankruptcy" do not live in Italy.

Those named in the warrants issued Tuesday included an Italian financier, Orazio Bagnasco; Roberto Rosone, a top aide to Ambrosiano's chairman, Roberto Calvi; a Milan lawyer, Giuseppe Prisco; a Venetian industrialist, Mario Valeri Manera; and Carlo Von Casterberg, a Swiss citizen who is president of a Zurich-based finance company, Ultrafin A.G.

Mr. Calvi was found hanging from a London bridge in June 1982, two months before the bank collapsed.

Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, an American, and two senior officials of the Vatican bank were named in warrants issued by the same Milan judges in February.

The three, Archbishop Marcinkus, Luigi Menzies and Pellegrino De Strobel, live in Vatican City, which has the status of a foreign state and no extradition treaty with Italy. They have not been arrested.

Banco Ambrosiano collapsed in 1982 following the failed repayment of \$1.2 billion in loans made by the bank to 10 Latin American dummy companies controlled by the Vatican bank.



EX-GREEK JUNTA LEADER QUESTIONED — George Papadopoulos, the former colonel who staged a coup and led a military junta that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1973, testified Tuesday before a parliamentary committee. Mr. Papadopoulos, 68, was questioned about the withdrawal of 12,000 Greek troops and other events that preceded the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. He was under heavy police guard for his first public appearance since he was sentenced to life in prison in 1975 on charges of treason.

CALABRIA: Family Feuding Is Alive, Thriving — and Murderous

(Continued from Page 1)

the Sicilian Cosa Nostra, according to law enforcement officials.

Instead of handling an international drug trade, Calabrian gang leaders have been convicted in recent trials of being purveyors to the Italian market. Small towns with broad beaches like Africo Nuovo have been used as points of entry for heroin that was then shipped to the industrial cities of northern Italy, according to court testimony.

The gang killings began in October 1985 with the murder of Paolo de Stefano, an important 'ndrangheta leader in Reggio di Calabria, according to Mr. Gaeta, the chief magistrate. This ended a "pax mafiosa," he said, producing a general breakdown of the underworld's own rules and regulations.

The murders in Africo Nuovo, for instance, derive from the 1983 kidnapping of a pharmacist who was released before any ransom

was paid after the intervention of strong gangs from Locri. The injured parties never forgot and are now taking advantage of the chaos to settle accounts, the police said.

Both the gangs and the feuds are remnants of a culture that developed in Calabria's mountainous interior. There, most towns and villages were kept intentionally remote atop steep hills surrounded by deep forests. The population moved there when the collapse of

the Roman Empire exposed the coast to all kinds of raiders. Many Calabrians started coming back to the coast only in this century.

As with many other new Calabrian towns, Africo Nuovo was founded on the coast by people who all came from the same village, the original Africo, about 25 miles away. Devastating floods in 1951 forced them down from the hinterland known as the Aspromonte — literally, the harsh mountains.

U.S. Official To Hold Talks On Gulf War

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A leading American diplomat will start a trip to Iraq and six other Arab countries of the Gulf region this week to discuss the Iran-Iraq war, administration officials said.

The visit by Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will deal with regional security issues and threats to shipping in the Gulf. Included on his agenda is the Iranian deployment of Chinese anti-ship missiles at the entrance to the Gulf.

The trip stems from the administration's decision in February to intensify efforts to reassure Arab countries in the Gulf that the United States is committed to their security.

The campaign to repair damage to the administration's reputation in the region, following revelations of secret American arms sales to Iran, included a statement in March that strongly criticized Iran



Richard W. Murphy

and supported efforts by governments in the Gulf area to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Officials said the trip was not related to reports from Israel that King Hussein of Jordan was the host of a meeting last week between two longtime enemies, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

GULF: U.S., Kuwait Near Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

been accompanied by increased Iranian threats directed at Kuwait for its support of Iraq.

The Soviet Union maintains diplomatic relations with Iraq, Kuwait, and Iran. Since Kuwait is a strong supporter of the Iraqi war effort, Iranian officials have interpreted the Soviet move as an unwarranted tilt toward Iraq.

For the United States, which maintains official neutrality in the Iran-Iraq conflict and has relations only with Iraq, a major commitment to Kuwaiti security would add to the imbalance in its relations, at a time when the Soviet Union has managed to keep its lines open to both warring regimes.

In the past, Kuwait has objected to U.S. requirements that vessels under U.S. registration have an American captain and key crew members. It could not be determined whether this issue has been resolved. A State Department source said, however, that the Coast Guard was preparing to send inspectors to Kuwait to examine

the vessels seeking U.S. registration to determine whether they meet requirements.)

Aside from the 22 ships that Kuwait's state-owned tanker company operates, it usually has up to 40 more on charter to help carry its crude oil.

Iran Attacks 2 Ships

Iran attacked a Japanese supertanker Tuesday in the Gulf off of Saudi Arabia, Reuters reported regional shipping sources as saying.

Pravda Turns 75 And Gives Lenin Front-Page Play

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda celebrated its 75th anniversary Tuesday with a front-page picture of Lenin sitting at his desk reading an early copy of the paper and a reproduction of its first edition in 1912.

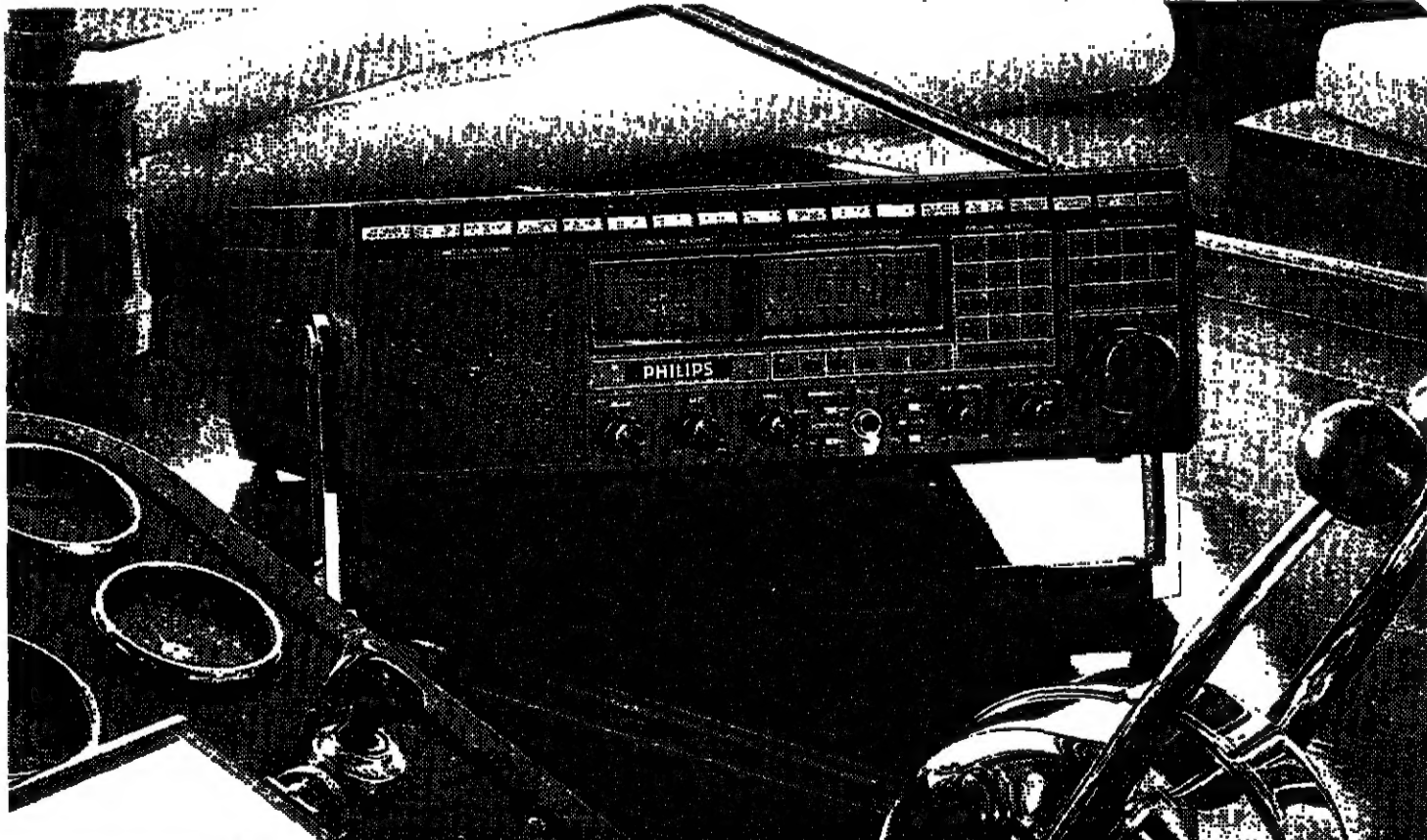
When it first opened as an opposition newspaper five years before the Bolshevik revolution, Pravda had a circulation of 60,000 copies and cost 2 kopeks. Today, the daily has a circulation of 11 million and costs 5 kopeks (about 8 U.S. cents).

It was often closed by the czar and his secret police in its early days. The entire editorial board was arrested on several occasions before the revolution.

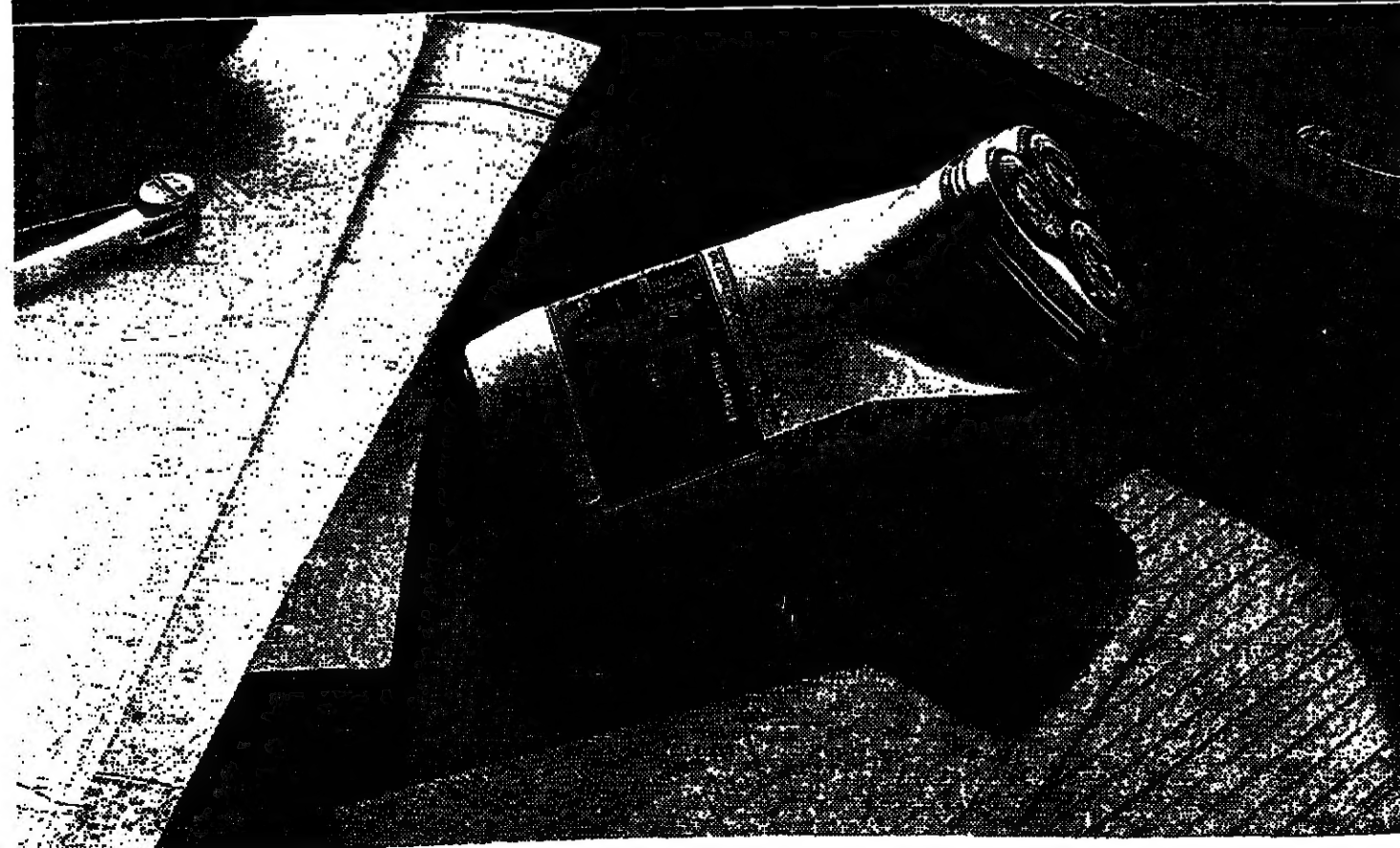
Among the first editors of Pravda, whose layout and editorial content have changed little in 75 years, were Maxim Gorky, considered the father of modern Soviet literature, and Lenin's successor, Stalin.

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U.S. Sees Progress on Mideast Talks

Officials Stress Neutrality on Dispute in Israeli Coalition

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration believes that substantial progress has been made in recent days on a formula for an international peace conference that would be accepted by Jordan and Israel as an umbrella for negotiations to end the Arab-Israeli conflict, U.S. officials said Monday.

The officials would not give details of what they stressed was still only the emerging outline of a formula that must deal with such issues as Palestinian representation in peace talks, participation by the Soviet Union and the dispute in Israel's governing coalition about whether the Jewish state should become involved in such a forum.

Prompting the optimism, the officials said, has been the apparently growing willingness of Jordan, which proposed the idea of an international conference two years ago, to accept guidelines in line with Secretary of State George P. Shultz's view.

Mr. Shultz has called for a conference structure that would be largely ceremonial and open the

way for direct talks between Israel, Jordan and other "parties directly involved," such as Egypt.

In a statement Sunday challenging Israel to meet in an international forum, Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifai of Jordan said the Palestine Liberation Organization should attend as part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. But he also specified that the PLO should renounce terrorism and accept United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which imply recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure borders.

Since the PLO repeatedly has rejected the resolutions, Mr. Rifai's statement prompted speculation that King Hussein of Jordan might be preparing to go ahead without the PLO.

The U.S. officials said that the biggest barrier to an international conference remains the Israeli coalition dispute. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres is promoting such a forum; Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir opposes it.

The officials said the United States intends to be neutral while the Israeli factions work out their differences. However, the officials added, Mr. Shamir and his Likud bloc appeared to be moving toward grudging acceptance of the conference proposal, partly because of increasing signs that Mr. Peres might otherwise force the breakup of the coalition and bring about new elections in Israel.

Israel Delays Debate

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres agreed Tuesday to postpone until Monday an "inner cabinet" debate on the peace conference, an official said, Reuters reported.

Mr. Shamir had appealed publicly to Mr. Peres to delay moves toward a conference, saying he was against breaking up the coalition government over the issue.

A spokesman for Mr. Shamir said both leaders agreed to postpone until the debate to await the return from abroad of one Labor and one Likud minister.

The inner cabinet, made of five ministers each from Labor and Likud, is Israel's chief decision-making body.

Israel Details London Times Reporter

United Press International

JERUSALEM — A correspondent for The Times of London newspaper was detained for three hours by the police on Tuesday for interviewing a member of the Israeli Army without official permission.

Ian Murray, Israel correspondent for The Times, said he was told by an Israeli officer that the soldier he spoke with would be punished.

But a police spokesman said the soldier was questioned by members of the military police and later released.

"It's not at all serious," he said. "A citizen overheard them and told the police."

The Foreign Press Association demanded "official clarification" from the Israeli government of the allegations against Mr. Murray and insisted that it be informed whenever an association member was detained while working.

Mr. Murray said he spoke to the soldier for an article he was doing on the views of a cross section of young Israelis and Arabs.

He said: "I arranged to see this

guy quite early at the central bus station. He was in uniform and we had a coffee in a cafe at an outside table."

"After about 40 minutes, a police sergeant in uniform came up and said that it was wrong for a soldier to talk to a journalist," said Mr. Murray. "I was told that if I wouldn't go with him I would be taken by force."

After being allowed to make a call to a colleague, the British correspondent and soldier were taken to Jerusalem police headquarters and kept there for three hours.



EGYPTIAN-JORDANIAN TALKS — Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifai of Jordan, right, greeting Prime Minister Atef Sedki of Egypt on Tuesday in Amman. King Hussein and Mr. Sedki agreed on the need for an international conference to seek a Middle East settlement.

Syria, PLO Open Negotiations On Ending 4-Year-Old Dispute

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Talks began Tuesday in Damascus to end a four-year-old dispute between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria.

President Hafez al-Assad met with Georges Habbash, the secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a moderate faction of the PLO.

Damascus radio quoted Mr. Assad as saying that his government supported unity among the various Palestinian groups as long as it was based on "the struggle against the Zionist enemy and rejection of capitulationist designs."

Dr. Habbash met with Mr. Assad hours after he arrived in Damascus from Algeria, where he had closed ranks with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

The PLO was reunited last month during six days of meetings at its parliament in exile, known as the Palestine National Council.

The Popular Front and another major faction, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, rejoined the PLO executive committee under Mr. Arafat after a boycott that began in 1983.

Also in 1983, the PLO chairman and his senior aides were expelled from Damascus and have since

been in sharp conflict with the Syrian government.

Mr. Arafat was accused by Syria and its Palestinian allies of making concessions to Israel in an attempt to join U.S.-sponsored moves for a Middle East peace settlement.

Dr. Habbash's return to Damascus dispelled recent reports in the Arab news media that he and Nayef Hawazneh, the head of the Democratic Front, would be barred from Syria because of their rapprochement with Mr. Arafat.

The two guerrilla leaders have had their headquarters in the Syrian capital since they left Lebanon five years ago with Mr. Arafat and thousands of PLO fighters following the Israeli invasion of that country.

A Popular Front source said Dr. Habbash assured President Assad of the solidarity of PLO policy against Israel following the council session in Algeria, and of the guerrilla movement's desire to join with Syria and other Arab governments confronting the Jewish state.

The next step in the movement toward unity with Syria will be to persuade Mr. Assad to invite a delegation from the 15-member PLO executive committee to Damascus for discussions on future cooperation, the source said. He added that such a team would include officials from Mr. Arafat's mainline al-Fatah movement.

However, analysts are skeptical about a quick reconciliation between Syria and al-Fatah.

Syria remains committed to four hard-line factions based in Damascus that refused to attend the Algiers conference or make peace with Mr. Arafat.

Senior PLO officials in Tunisia, meanwhile, reported that Libya reopened a main PLO office in Tripoli on Tuesday, four years after Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, had closed it and started backing dissidents against the leadership of Mr. Arafat.

The decision was made following a meeting between Colonel Qaddafi and Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, in which they discussed the results of the recent reunification session of the Palestine National Council. Mr. Wazir is Mr. Arafat's deputy commander.

The step reflected Libya's satisfaction with a council resolution that has provoked angry reactions from Jordan and Egypt.

The resolution linked the PLO's relations with Egypt with Cairo's willingness to move away from the American-sponsored 1979 Camp David peace treaty with Israel.

Cairo has closed Palestinian offices and confiscated the diplomatic passports of a number of Palestinian figures to protest the resolution.

MONDAY	DEPART LONDON 1930	ARRIVE TOKYO 1510
TUESDAY	DEPART LONDON 1930	ARRIVE TOKYO 1510
WEDNESDAY	DEPART LONDON 1930	ARRIVE TOKYO 1510
FRIDAY	DEPART PARIS 2040	ARRIVE TOKYO 1525
SATURDAY	DEPART LONDON 1930	ARRIVE TOKYO 1510
SUNDAY	DEPART PARIS 2040	ARRIVE TOKYO 1525
SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE FROM JUNE 1st. EVENING DEPARTURE		
TIMES ALLOW EASY CONNECTIONS FROM OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES		

Sir Hugh Fraser, 50, Harrods Ex-Head, Dies

Reuters

LONDON — Sir Hugh Fraser, 50, former head of the House of Fraser group of stores that includes Harrods of London, died Tuesday, his personal assistant said. The assistant said he believed that Sir Hugh took over as chairman of the group at the death of his father, Lord Fraser of Alander, whose peerage he disclaimed.

He was removed during a stormy board meeting in 1981 when the chief of the Lomro conglomerate, Roland (Tiny) Rowland, launched a takeover bid. Sir Hugh wanted to sell the group to Lomro but his fellow directors did not, and it eventually went to three Egyptian brothers.

After leaving the group, Sir Hugh set up a chain of menswear shops, but later sold most of them, and became principal trustee of a charity set up by his father. He also served as chairman of Scottish First Division soccer club, Dumbarton.

Paul Butterfield, Harmonica Player

LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches) — Paul Butterfield, 44, a harmonica soloist who played a leading role in popularizing the blues with American rock audiences in the 1960s, was found dead early Monday in his apartment here, the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office said.

A spokesman for the coroner said there "was no apparent cause of death" and that an autopsy would be performed. However, Sergeant John Stilo of the police said Monday night that they "have evidence that leads us to believe he died of a drug overdose."

Dining Out

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Mr. Butterfield, who first studied classical flute and then became proficient on the harmonica by the age of 16, grew up on Chicago's predominantly black South Side. There, he was one of the first young white musicians to venture into black blues clubs, where he played with Howlin' Wolf, Buddy Guy and Little Walter, all black blues stars.

Later, at the University of Chicago, Mr. Butterfield met Elvin Bishop, a guitarist, and in the early 1960s, the two formed the Butterfield Blues Band.

(LAT, UPI)

Helen M. Strauss, N.Y. Literary Agent

NEW YORK (NYT) — Helen M. Strauss, 83, who created the literary department at the William Morris agency and became a major influence in the worlds of books, motion pictures and the theater, died of cancer Monday in New York.

Mrs. Strauss established William Morris's literary department and served for more than 20 years as a member of the company's executive committee. She put together a formidable client list that eventually included James Michener, Robert Penn Warren, Leon Edel, Ralph Ellison, Dame Edith Sitwell, Archibald MacLeish, Gore Vidal, Gerold Frank, Betty Smith, Justice William O. Douglas and Frank Yerby.

Turkish President Delays Visit to Washington

ANKARA — President Kenan Evren has postponed a planned visit to the United States, the Foreign Ministry said.

Ankara has been increasingly disturbed by proposals in the U.S. Congress to cut aid to Turkey next year to \$569 million from \$915 million. A statement Monday said Ankara had suggested to Washington that the trip, originally scheduled for May 26 to 29, should now take place in August.

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الخطوط الجوية اليابانية

Actress Accompanied Hart On Bahamas Trip in March

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Donna Rice, the woman who visited Gary Hart over the weekend at his Capitol Hill town house, says that she traveled to the Bahamas with the Democratic presidential front-runner and two other persons in March but that the two slept on separate boats.

The disclosure Monday came af-

ter The Miami Herald said that Mr. Hart and Ms. Rice appeared to have spent Friday night and most of Saturday together at the town house while his wife, Lee, was in Denver.

Ms. Rice, speaking publicly for the first time about her visit to Mr. Hart's home, said Monday that it was "all very innocent" and that she had been interested in working on Mr. Hart's campaign.

"I don't know if he was attracted to me, but there was nothing between us," said Ms. Rice, 29. "I'm more attracted to younger men."

She offered a public apology to Mrs. Hart "for any problem this has caused her and her family. I'm also sorry for any problems this may have caused my own family, too."

Ms. Rice said she was a 1980 Phi Beta Kappa and magna cum laude graduate of the University of South Carolina, where she majored in biology. She began working as a model in 1977, when she was 19.

According to friends and associates, she has had small roles in television, including "Miami Vice," "Dallas" and "One Life to Live."

In Miami, she has modeled swimsuits and sold pharmaceuticals for Wyeth Laboratories of Radnor, Pennsylvania.

Ms. Rice said she met Mr. Hart in Aspen, Colorado, in 1986 at a New Year's Eve party at the home of Don Henley, a former drummer for the rock group the Eagles. She said she and a friend met Mr. Hart again in March, at a party on a charter boat sailing near Miami.

Ms. Rice said Mr. Hart called two days later and asked her to join him and an adviser, William Broadhurst, for a day on a charter boat. "I invited my girlfriend and we set out and ended up on Bimini," she said.

She said the four stayed overnight, and the men slept on a separate boat. The only others on the outing were five crew members. (WP, AP)



Black youths marched on Tuesday through the streets of a squatter camp near Cape Town.

STRIKE: South Africa's Blacks Protest All-White Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

with us," said an unemployed black youth. "That's what the people are saying by not going to work."

He said: "It doesn't make any difference to us whether P.W. Botha wins by 70 percent or 60 percent, or whether some other white wins. The only change that makes any difference to us is radical change, and that's not going to happen in any white election."

In a convenience store in Alexandra, a black clerk watched as an armed personnel carrier rolled by.

"You understand, we don't have the vote," he said. "Maybe the election means something to a few whites who want power sharing, who want to change something or reform the system. But we're not voting, so it doesn't matter to me. It makes no difference."

Residents of Soweto and Alexandra said an airplane flew over the townships Tuesday morning broadcasting assurances that security forces would protect workers from radical blacks if they went to work.

Leaflets were dropped declaring: "The security forces greet you, wish you good health and happiness. We know you want to live a peaceful life and earn a decent [sic] living to feed and educate your children."

"We, your security forces, want to help you protect your homes," the pamphlets declared. "Let us join hands for a peaceful future. Your enemies are our enemies. An injury to one Soweto child is an injury to all."

Another pamphlet, signed by Mr. Botha, was distributed by security forces in Soweto. It said the government felt it should consult with the white electorate about political reform but it promised that blacks would also be consulted through a proposed advisory State Council.

The president said that radicals were committed to violence, adding: "Unless, we will defeat violence. The time has come for united action against radicals."

Police in Durban said that a dozen buses in nearby townships were stoned, and that students stayed

away from school. Scattered incidents of violence were also reported in Port Elizabeth.

The Bureau for Information reported that a landmine exploded Tuesday night under a truck near Messina, in the northern Transvaal, killing the driver and seriously wounding three passengers. Two more land mines exploded in the eastern Transvaal, near the border with Botswana, but no injuries were reported.

Government officials said they did not know if the mine blasts were linked to the election.

U.S. Examines Meese Links To Firm Being Investigated

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department's public integrity section is examining the relationship of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d with Wedtech Corp., an independent counsel disclosed Tuesday.

Wedtech, based in the Bronx borough of New York, is at the

center of several federal corruption investigations.

In a letter to the chairmen of the Senate and House judiciary committees, the independent counsel, James McKay, said a preliminary inquiry had been opened into Mr. Meese's activities that ultimately could result in the attorney general being included in Mr. McKay's own criminal investigation.

The public integrity section in the Justice Department's criminal division investigates possible corruption involving federal, state and local officials.

Mr. McKay also is investigating the lobbying efforts of a former White House aide, Lyn Nofziger, who worked for Wedtech.

CONTRA: Second First to Testify

(Continued from Page 1)

custody of a bank or other institution.

Of the remaining \$10 million, more than \$3.5 million was spent for the benefit of the contras. \$3 million was spent on expenses, \$1 million was spent on activities not related to either Iran or Nicaragua, and approximately \$2 million remains unaccounted for.

General Secord said he reached that conclusion after studying detailed bank records that his business partner, Albert Hakim, has supplied to the congressional investigators.

He said he was asked for help by administration officials in the summer of 1984 and in November 1985 to help in dealing with the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras, and with the Iran initiative.

Mr. Secord insisted again Tuesday that he was unaware that private money was used to purchase arms for the contras.

He said he hoped that the congressional hearings will answer "some of the things that I'm still waiting to learn" about the affair.

Mr. Secord said he was aware of "no illegal fund-raising" by his aides on behalf of the contras.

The Second Role

Fox Butterfield of The New York Times reported earlier:

General Secord was such an important figure in both programs that Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma and a member of the committee, has said, "If I could choose just one person to come in here and tell us everything, I would choose Secord."

General Secord served, in essence, as chief of staff for Colonel North's secret operations in Iran and Central America.

Congressional investigators now believe General Secord, 54, was a

shrewd, dynamic practitioner of clandestine operations whom Colonel North turned to for help, first in setting up the resupply program for the contras in Nicaragua and then in arranging the administration's arms deals with Iran.

In his testimony, which may last a week, General Secord is expected to assert that his chartering of aircraft and buying and shipping of weapons were not illegal, several investigators said.

Perhaps most important, some investigators say, will be the information he provides on how the contra supply network was set up and who in the administration authorized it at a time when Congress had barred all U.S. government support for the rebels.

Deng Decries Cultural Revolution

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, on Tuesday told France's visiting minister for external relations, Jean-Bernard Raimond, that the Cultural Revolution was a serious mistake, a French source said.

The 10-year period, which ended in 1976, was "a serious mistake which delayed the modernization of China," the source quoted Mr. Deng as saying.

The Chinese leader reportedly said that China had been changing in the past eight years but that it would take 70 years for the country to reach the standard of living France now enjoyed. China launched a program of economic reforms, characterized by its open-door policy, in 1979.

Mr. Deng made no reference to a political crisis that erupted in China in mid-January following the forced resignation of the Communist Party secretary-general, Hu Yaobang, the source said.

The crisis reflected a party clash between reformist supporters of Mr. Deng and conservatives opposed to the pace and timing of the reforms.

Last week, in similar remarks to Spain's visiting deputy prime minister, Alfonso Guerra González, Mr. Deng was quoted as saying that the "principal struggle" that still had to be fought in China was against the "leftism" inherited from the Cultural Revolution. He said that "inertia" in the party remained from that period and was holding back reforms.

Observers here said then that his remarks had raised new questions about who was gaining in the struggle between the right and left in the party.



Edwin Meese 3d

ARMS: Soviet Rejects Tass Report

(Continued from Page 1)

rect spinoff of Mr. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or openness.

In Geneva, officials said, the talks centered on setting up jointly manned centers in each nation to permit instant communication and discussion in case of doubt about

either side's actions or intentions. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev decided at their first meeting in November 1985 in Geneva to have experts negotiate the creation of nuclear risk reduction centers.

The U.S. statement referred simply to an "agreement" without mentioning any protocols, adding that it would go to the two leaders for approval.

The Soviet statement referred to a "draft agreement and two draft protocols," and said they "will be submitted for confirmation to the governments of the two countries."

At the same time, U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators resumed talks in Geneva on Tuesday. The chief Soviet negotiator, Yuri M. Vorontsov, greeted the chief American negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, at the Russian diplomatic compound in Geneva for a working lunch in the eighth round of talks since March 1985. (Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Tuna Boat Is Seized In Pacific Off Kiribati

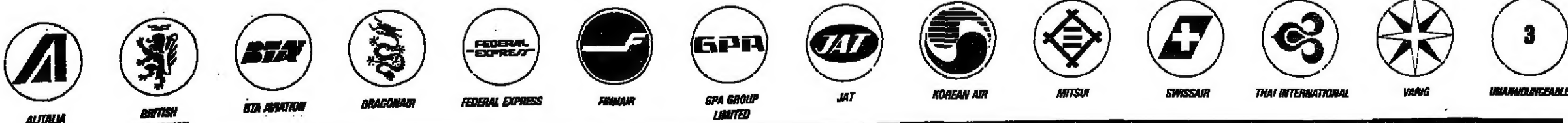
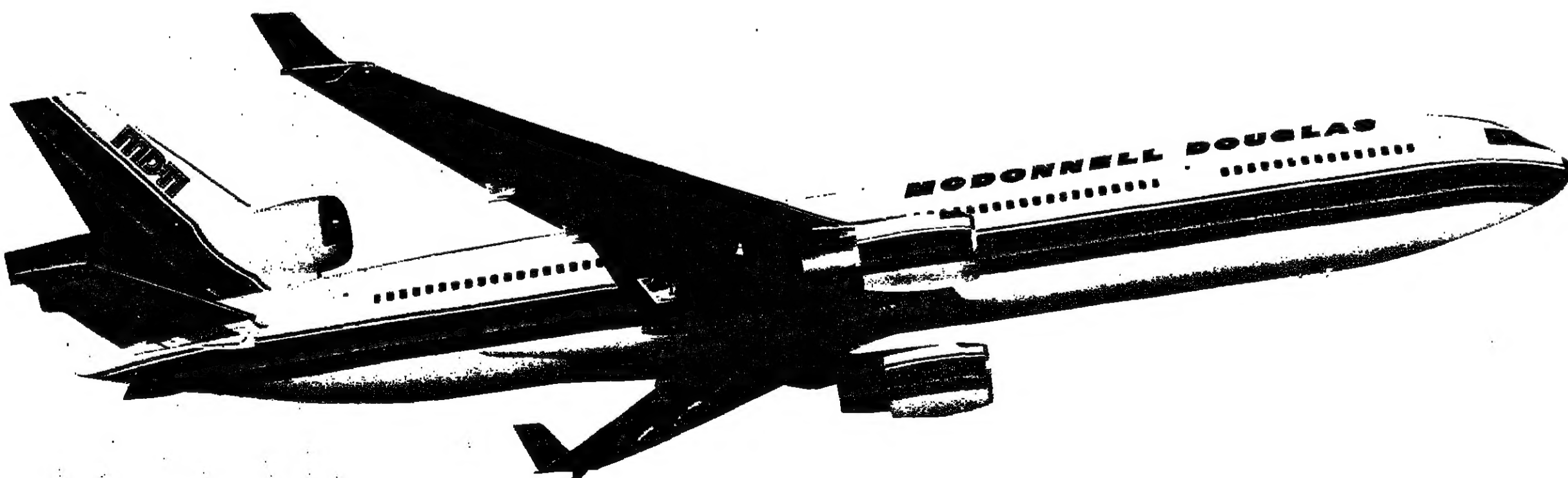
The Associated Press

TARAWA, Kiribati — The tiny South Pacific nation of Kiribati said Tuesday that it seized an American tuna boat, Tradition, and arrested its crew for allegedly fishing illegally in its territorial waters.

Babera Kirata, the minister of natural resources and development, said the boat's skipper faces a fine of up to \$600,000 and confiscation of the multimillion dollar boat and catch.

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'The Walking Man' And the African Aspect

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Americans have come to France to play "America's native music" since World War I because they could earn respect and a living here and it looked better than Lenox Avenue in Harlem. The film "Round Midnight" brought the tradition to the attention of the general public. Dexter Gordon, its star, was nominated for an Oscar.

More people now know about Bud Powell, Lester Young, Kenny Clarke and Johnny Griffin. The media has picked up the subject on a nostalgia book, without paying much attention to the fact that the present cannot exactly be called good days for the United States' more adventurous jazz musicians, who still come to France despite more stringent entry regulations. Newer names include the drummers Oliver Johnson, Sangoma Everett and George Brown, the trombonist Glenn Ferris, the bassist Jack Gregg, and the reedmen Steve Potts and Talib Kibwe.

Born Eugene Rhymin in The Bronx, New York, in 1953, Kibwe learned from Frank Foster, Ernie Wilkins, Jimmy Heath and Billy

Taylor as part of the Jazzmobile Workshop while earning a bachelor of arts from New York University. Studying for a master's on a scholarship at Teachers College of Columbia University he worked with Jaki Byard and Don Cherry.

Considering ethnomusicology, he could not focus on any specific area for a doctoral thesis, and his career was blocked in New York. "Unless you're a name you're boxed in—or out," he said over lunch. Kibwe does not smoke, he runs every day and the lunch was vegetarian.

"Everybody migrates to New York. You might have a local guy playing his butt off, but some cat coming in from Argentina, he's going to get more attention because everybody's looking for novelty. You can also get boxed in stylistically. Each scene is relatively isolated—free jazz, funk, Latin, mainstream, bebop and so on. People specialize."

Although his father was born in Jamaica, his family was originally from the Sudan. Kibwe began to feel an increasing "spiritual calling" to Africa. But when he toured Senegal and the Ivory Coast with Abdullah Ibrahim (Dollar Brand)

in 1978, he found he could not communicate with the people.

Three years later, he came to Paris to learn French and to expand musically. The only contact he had was the friend of a friend, who picked him up at the Gare de Lyon. The first night they went to some clubs, Kibwe sat in and was asked to substitute for his friend Suleiman Hakim, who had received an unexpected call from West Germany. Having recorded with Ibrahim, Sam Rivers and Randy Weston opened doors for Kibwe. Saxophonists who can play flute and read as well as improvise are in demand. And here he was the novelty. He studied French when he wasn't working.

Evolving his improvisational style—reminiscent of Eric Dolphy—he's played Antilean, reggae and African (with Mann Dibango) music, and leads his own band, living on "a constant shuffle" between Paris and New York.

Last year, he went to Marrakesh for a festival of Gnawa music with Randy Weston. The Gnawa people came to Morocco from the Sudan, probably as slaves, probably in the 15th century. Their music is



Talib Kibwe.

played on kakobars (metal castanets), flutes called gubbas and the guitarlike guimbres, accompanied by hand-clapping and singing. It is colorful and spiritual music. Weston has moved to Morocco to get closer to it.

"One of the things missing with the young generation in America is the African aspect of the music," says Kibwe. "We know the European technical aspect and the historic jazz aspect but the African foundation is still relatively unexplored. I've heard tapes in Africa that remind me of a New Orleans marching band. Africans have what's been called the 'Walking Man' in

their music. While we might move between meters of five, seven and nine, an African percussionist just keeps going and comes out even. The Walking Man centers the music and opens it up. Regardless of how many sharp rhythms you put on top, the Walking Man grabs the people."

Kibwe, who will soon begin work on his doctoral thesis about the Gnawa and the Walking Man, is playing *L'Espresso* (with George Brown and Jack Gregg May 22, 23, 29 and 30) and *La Bilboquet* (June 1-6) in Paris, and (with Randy Weston) the Festival of Gnawa music in Casablanca, June 8-14.

A Star Turn Shylock

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

ANTHONY SHER returns to the Royal Shakespeare Company at Stratford for the first time since his spidery "Richard III" to offer a no-less-flamboyant Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." Again his director is Bill Alexander, and again they have gone for an unashamed star turn that leaves the rest of the company at a considerable disadvantage. Whether it is that the RSC now somewhat thinly spread across no less than nine Stratford and London stages, cannot muster enough character actors of stature, or simply that Sher, like Olivier before him, reduces most of his fellow players to mere spectators, only John Carlisle in the title role manages a performance that is even remotely in the same league.

Which is a pity, because beyond Sher's bearded and turbaned street trader in secured loans the production is hallmarked by a central and very strong notion of racial hatred. Beneath a Star of David, this Shylock chants Hebrew verses while a thuggish Venetian crowd Jew-baits him with truly Nazi fervor, and the news on the Rialto is of fear and loathing long before the trial scene. Deborah Findlay's Portia at Belmont and her casket-choosing prizes are reduced to irrelevant rustic interludes in a highly political drama. Few young contempo-

nary actors have Sher's courage in taking Shakespeare to almost Victorian levels of physical and vocal bravado, and he ends up here looking and sounding like a manic evangelist who has somehow arrived in the wrong church but it is only after his ritual humiliation, as Antonio hands his treacherous

THE BRITISH STAGE

daughter a crucifix, that one realizes what an enthralling and definitive production of one of Stratford's most constantly revived standbys this might have been if only Alexander and Sher had managed to extend their remarkable partnership to embrace and include the rest of a generally undercast and oddly undistinguished company.

On the small Stratford stage at The Other Place, the RSC has a premiere of Václav Havel's new black comedy "Temptation," a Faustian allegory set in a police state. The satire here centers on Doctor Foustka, member of some nameless institute of science, who dabbles in black magic only to discover at the last that the old tramp he takes for his very own Meghi-topholes is in fact also in the employ of the institute, thereby providing yet another instance of the power of the state. Havel's weird mix of pantomime, social satire and sexual fantasy is agilely directed by Roger Michell with John Shrapnell as the Faust figure, David Bradley as his Devil and Paul Webster as the no-less-minister scientist at the head of the all-powerful and all-pervading institute.

Frederick Lonsdale is the route by which English drawing-room comedy got from Oscar Wilde to Noel Coward, and that alone gives the Albery Theatre revival of his 1929 "Candida Sometimes Sings" a certain period curiosity. Like the infinitely sharper and better "Private Lives," written only a year later, it is a story of mixed marital doubles built in this case around a high-society playwright (Peter Bowles) hoping to be rid of his appallingly snobbish wife (Sylvia Syms) by palming her off on an aristocratic old schoolfriend (Neil Stacy) whose own ex-chorus-girl wife (Liz Robertson) he quite fancies in exchange.

That quartet constitutes the entire cast, and across three sluggish

acts there is little for them to do but separate and reunite until the chorus girl (who alone carries the playwright's interest and sympathy) abandons the other three in the only surprise of the evening. A lot of Lonsdale's own loathing is beneath this veneer of sophisticated charm: hatred for the conventions of a loveless society marriage, hatred for the public attitude toward a commercial rather than intellectual dramatist, and above all, I suspect, an intriguing insecurity about his own craft, reputation, talent and private life. But there's a lot more of that between the lines than in them, and the director Patrick Garland seems to have persuaded both Bowles and Syms to play a creaking and desperately slow script as if it were a Shavian social tract, though Neil Stacy and Liz Robertson do get closer to Lonsdale's ineffable and long-lost air of drenched and brittle elegance.

To the Donmar Warehouse from Plymouth comes "Up on the Roof," written and directed by Simon Moore and Jane Prowse but based on improvisations by its cast around the familiar theme of student romances across a decade. From "The Group" through "The Big Chill" to Southern's "Merrily We Roll Along" we have grown accustomed to campus dreams becoming postgraduate nightmares. Here we first encounter a quintet of Hull University students on the roof of their lodging house in 1975. Five years later, one is about to make an unsuitable marriage, another has become a star of children's television and a third has become a landscape gardener in Australia where there is presumably a lot of landscape.

Five years later still, the television star has had his career ruined by a sex charge, and the least likely to succeed of all, Fat Angela, has become slender rock superstar angel. Everything that happens does so offstage. On stage in three acts what we get are updates on careers started or broken, plus an increasing sense of chilly betrayal. Each of these students has somehow failed to find in the other four the undying roof-club friendship that was promised at the outset, and that failure is underlined by a succession of oblique pop songs that a talented cast (Beverly Hills, Mark McGann, Felicity Montagu, Michael Mueller, Gary Olsen) sing a capella in counterpoint to the dialogue.

'Stone Guest' Returns

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON—Alexander Dargomizhsky's "The Stone Guest" has been called "the most influential failure in the history of opera." It's probably true, which explains why all but a very few of those hearing the new production by the English National Opera at the Coliseum will never previously have heard a note of it—and are unlikely ever to hear another after it finishes its run on May 21. It also explains why it has taken 115 years to reach a British audience.

As a setting of Pushkin's semi-autobiographical treatment of the Don Juan—or Don Giovanni—legend, it survives in the lexicons as the prototype of an approach to musical theater far more vividly—and less dogmatically—realized in Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov."

What Dargomizhsky (1813-1869) had in mind was something truer to life, more realistic, than the conventional operatic sequence of recitative, aria, duet, trio, ensemble and chorus, which he found artificial, contrary to the norms of human behavior, and prone to exploitation by singers indulging in the display of vocal virtuosity at the expense of drama.

He chose, accordingly, a kind of serious vocal line shaped to the accents, inflections and cadences of Pushkin's Russian verse, eschewing—with two inconsequential exceptions—any suggestion of the operatic "set piece." It reads better than it works. Tchaikovsky recognized the flaw: "If anything is more hateful and false," he wrote in his diary, "than attempting to introduce 'truth' into a realm of art where everything is based on 'pseudo,' and where 'truth' in the usual sense of the word is completely useless—I do not know it."

"The Stone Guest" was unfinished at the composer's death, and completed by Cesar Cui with Rimsky-Korsakov attending to the instrumentation, is not hateful, but neither is it musically rewarding. It needs all the help it can get from the staging, and in Keith Warner's production it gets a lot, sometimes too much. It gets splendid help, too, from Graham Clark as Don Juan, Sally Burgess as the courtesan Laura and Kathryn Harries as Donna Anna (here the Commander's widow, not his daughter).

One is grateful for the opportunity to hear "The Stone Guest" rather than just read about it, but the ENO has, possibly unwittingly, underscored Tchaikovsky's point in pairing it in repertoire with its Jonathan Miller production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

The English translation is by Joan Rodgers and Paul Daniel, the latter also the conductor. It is no disparagement of the translation to say that because Dargomizhsky's vocal utterance is so wedded to Pushkin, what we have simply does not and cannot sound right. And because of the avoidance of musically self-sufficient set pieces, the loss is irremediable.

Further performances May 9, 14, and 21.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based author and critic who specializes in music and opera.

DOONESBURY



Lufthansa

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Mobile Managers Are Myth: Most MBAs Stay at Home

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Surprisingly, the average person graduating with a masters degree from a top European business school stays on home ground. More predictably, those graduates earn as much as and often more than a middle manager in their sector, and they still prefer glamorous jobs in management consulting and investment banking to jobs in industry and manufacturing, according to a survey.

Even though the top European business schools stress career opportunities with international companies and attract recruiters mainly from multinationals to their campuses, the majority of their graduates take jobs at home, a trend that placement officers expect to continue this year.

For the MBA, the dream of becoming an expatriate manager is fading, said William Carney, a professor at the International Management Institute in Geneva. The school granted 47 masters degrees in business administration to graduates of 20 different nationalities last year. "Companies are generally looking for nationals to work in their own countries,"

There is no European price for MBAs. The labor market is a national one.

Problems with work permits, the high cost of using expatriate instead of local managers and the availability of talented home-grown managers are factors that continue to encourage companies to hire German MBAs for West Germany and French MBAs for France. Such companies may send the managers abroad only after a two-year stint at headquarters.

"Eighty-five percent of the students graduating from INSEAD go back to their home country and work from the company's head office in the international area," said Hans Detlef Werner, professor of international personnel management at INSEAD, the European Institute of Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France.

"There is no European price for MBAs," said Mr. Werner, who surveyed the careers and salaries of 164 MBAs who graduated from the school last year. "The labor market is a national one. The idea of a highly mobile MBA is a myth."

The percentage of MBAs staying home is even higher at some other business schools. Last year, only eight graduates out of 102 from London Business School went to work overseas.

MOST stayed in Britain even though the average British MBA graduate could earn a higher salary by moving to France, West Germany or Switzerland, for example.

According to the INSEAD survey, MBAs working in West Germany and Switzerland earn the most money. Their annual salaries average 101,585 DM (about \$77,000) and 87,500 Swiss francs (\$60,300), they were followed by MBAs in France, who earn an average of 299,570 French francs (\$50,600), and managers in Britain, who earn \$28,963 (about \$48,800).

Of the 1986 graduates, 52 percent reported at least a 40 percent increase in real income after following the nine-month program at INSEAD, and 19 percent reported a doubling of their salary.

According to placement officers, MBAs graduating this year continue to be more attracted by management consulting and investment banking, which tend to offer higher salaries than industry. Last year, 26 percent of MBAs from INSEAD went into management consulting, as did 32 percent of INSEAD's graduates and 27 percent of graduates from London Business School.

"The reasons MBAs keep going into consulting are obvious," said Mr. Werner of INSEAD. "Management consultants pay well, the jobs are interesting and the consulting firms are good recruiters who outline good career possibilities."

Adrian Jackson, who runs the placement office at London Business School, said, "Management consultancies are extremely popular. They only hire MBAs; they have charisma, glamour and high salaries."

An INSEAD MBA who works as a management consultant earns \$43,154 on the average, an investment banker \$46,943 and a manager working in manufacturing, \$36,227.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	May 5
London (sterling)	1.99
Frankfurt (DM)	3.37
Paris (franc)	6.55
Geneva (franc)	6.55
Basel (franc)	6.55
Brussels (franc)	6.55
Amsterdam (guilder)	3.80
Stockholm (krona)	4.66
Copenhagen (krone)	4.66
Oslo (krone)	4.66
Norway (krone)	4.66
Sweden (krona)	4.66
Finland (markka)	5.94
Denmark (krone)	4.66
Iceland (króna)	46.00
Portugal (escudo)	200.48
Spain (peseta)	166.64
Greece (drachma)	340.75
Turkey (lira)	1.36
Yugoslavia (dinar)	13.63
Czechoslovakia (koruna)	166.64
Hungary (forint)	200.48
Poland (zloty)	30.33
Slovakia (koruna)	166.64
Slovenia (tolar)	200.48
Croatia (kuna)	166.64
Bosnia (convertible mark)	166.64
Herzegovina (convertible mark)	166.64
Montenegro (dinar)	13.63
Serbia (dinar)	13.63
Bulgaria (lev)	1.93
Romania (lei)	10.24
USSR (rouble)	15.25
Cuba (peso)	24.00
Venezuela (bolivar)	200.48
Colombia (peso)	1,600.00
Ecuador (dollar)	1.00
Peru (sol)	3.40
Chile (peso)	800.00
Argentina (peso)	166.64
Brazil (cruzado)	200.48
Uruguay (peso)	166.64
Paraguay (guarani)	166.64
Venezuela (bolivar)	200.48
Colombia (peso)	1,600.00
Ecuador (dollar)	1.00
Peru (sol)	3.40
Chile (peso)	800.00
Argentina (peso)	166.64
Brazil (cruzado)	200.48
Uruguay (peso)	166.64
Paraguay (guarani)	166.64

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	May 5
1 month	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
6 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
1 year	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
2 years	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 years	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
4 years	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
5 years	5 1/4 - 5 3/4

Key Money Rates	May 5
Discount rate	5 1/2
Prime rate	8 1/2
Commercial paper	7 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	6 1/2
6-month Treasury bill	6 1/2
1-year Treasury bill	6 1/2
3-month CD	6 1/2
6-month CD	6 1/2
1-year CD	6 1/2

Asian Dollar Deposits	May 5
1 month	7 1/4 - 7 3/4
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 3/4
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 3/4
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 3/4

U.S. Money Market Funds	May 5
Mutual fund assets	\$36
30-day average yield	4.79
Yield rate	4.79

Gold	May 5
Spot	\$350.00
1-month forward	\$350.00
3-month forward	\$350.00
6-month forward	\$350.00
1-year forward	\$350.00

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Spot	\$350.00
1-month forward	\$350.00
3-month forward	\$350.00
6-month forward	\$350.00
1-year forward	\$350.00

Hachette Planning New Daily

Launch Possible In Fall of 1988

Reuters

PARIS — Hachette SA, the French publishing and media giant, said Tuesday that it plans to launch a national daily newspaper next year after failing in its bid to acquire a stake in the TFI television channel.

Yves Sabouret, the company's managing director, said at a news conference that Hachette has been considering launching a national paper for some time, and that feasibility studies on the project have so far been encouraging.

Although he did not detail the company's plans or the project's potential costs, Mr. Sabouret said that a mass-circulation newspaper could appear in the autumn of 1988, if studies proved satisfactory.

However, Mr. Sabouret denied reports that Hachette might be joined in launching a new newspaper by the British press baron, Robert Maxwell, and Francis Bouygues, the head of Bouygues SA, the big French construction concern.

A Bouygues-led consortium that included Mr. Maxwell beat out Hachette last month in a contest to acquire control of the state-owned TFI, France's biggest television channel. The network was put up for sale as part of the French government's program to privatize several state-controlled companies.

Mr. Sabouret said it was too early to tell whether losing the contest for a 50 percent stake in TFI would be a source of regret or relief for Hachette.

The minimum price for the stake was set by the government at 3 billion francs (about \$500 million), and many analysts questioned whether the station could be made profitable enough over the 10-year term of the license to repay the investment.

In another development, Mr. Sabouret said that Hachette would soon be launching a French edition of Time Inc.'s Fortune business magazine. He did not elaborate.



Workers assembling car heaters at Nippondenso Co.'s factory in Michigan.

Japan's Parts Makers Aim at Big 3

U.S. Suppliers Resent Intrusion In Car Market

By Louis Uchitelle

New York Times Service

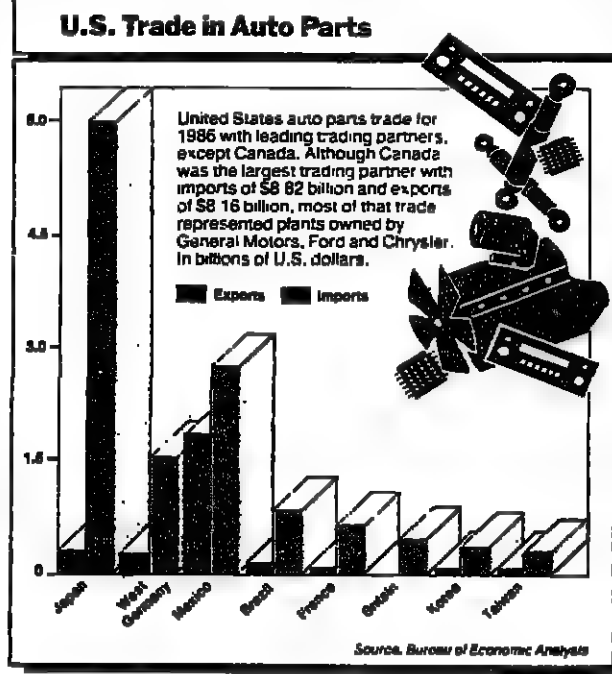
NEW YORK — The Nippondenso Co. plant in Battle Creek, Michigan, may soon begin supplying air conditioners to Chrysler Corp.

Tokai Rika Co., another Japanese auto parts maker that has recently migrated to the United States, is trying to persuade Ford Motor Co. to buy motor mounts from its new plant in Livonia, Michigan.

Neaton Auto Products Manufacturing Inc., a Japanese company that makes steering wheels at a two-year-old plant in Eaton, Ohio, is seeking orders from General Motors Corp., Ford and Chrysler.

The worst fears of American auto parts makers seem to be coming true. Japanese parts makers originally set up shop in the United States to supply the Japanese car makers operating here. Now they are going after the Big Three U.S. automakers — GM, Chrysler and Ford — as well.

If they are successful, the American auto parts industry, with nearly \$60 billion in annual revenues and one million em-



employees, could be squeezed out. By the early 1990s, more than 40 percent of the cars sold in the United States will probably be Japanese, including exports and the 1.5 million vehicles that the Japanese automakers will be assembling here. That means the ultimate survival of many American manufacturers of auto parts could depend on whether they can sell to the Japanese car makers, while holding on to their traditional customers, the Big Three.

The problem for the American parts industry is that the Big Three auto companies in the United States are much more

Dollar Climbs On Hint Japan Buys U.S. Notes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most currencies in Europe on Tuesday, touching an all-time low against the Swiss franc, but rebounded in New York on rumors of large Japanese buying in the three-year Treasury note auction.

The decline in Europe came despite modest intervention by the Bundesbank and Swiss National Bank. Some dealers said there were continued fears that the U.S.-Japan meeting last week had done little to solve the trade dispute.

But in New York, "the dollar got some strength from indications that the three-year note auction went better than expected," said Marc Cohen, vice president at Republic National Bank of New York. "There still is some bearish sentiment for the dollar, but we've seen some buying."

The first leg of the Treasury's \$29 billion refunding auction was sold Tuesday.

"The interest was lukewarm to put it mildly, but unconfirmed rumors that a large Japanese investor had bought \$3 billion of the notes helped the market improve," a bond trader with a primary government dealer said.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.7740 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7650, at 138.55 yen, up from 138.55; at 5.9295 French francs, up from 5.9055; and at 1.4570 Swiss francs, up from 1.4455.

The dollar was also stronger against the pound, which closed at \$1.6825, against \$1.6840 Monday.

However, the pound rose strongly earlier in Europe, increasing pressure on the Bank of England to approve further cuts in the base lending rates of British banks from the current 9.5 percent.

At the opening in Zurich, the dollar fell to a record low of 1.4475 Swiss francs, then recovered somewhat to close at 1.4513 francs, still down from 1.4518 Monday.

The dollar also fell below 2 Dutch guilders in Amsterdam for the first time since Oct. 17, 1980, and to five-year trading lows against the French franc and the Italian lira.

The intervention in Europe by the Bundesbank and the Swiss cen-

Reserves of Gold, Currency Rise Sharply in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's gold and currency reserves rose \$2.91 billion in April, the second-largest increase ever, the Treasury said Tuesday.

The rise, following an increase of \$1.8 billion in March, was expected to prompt the Bank of England to lower interest rates.

The rise was higher than market forecasters expected. They had predicted an increase of \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion.

The rise in April's underlying reserves represents the sixth consecutive monthly increase and was the largest since a rise of \$3.04 billion in October 1977.

Bank had "no impact on markets," one trader in Zurich said. "We believe that the Swiss National Bank bought only \$5 million, which is next to nothing, and the Bundesbank intervention was also small."

In early New York trading, the dollar began to recoup its losses after Edward Kelley, a Texas investment adviser who is a nominee to the Federal Reserve's board of governors, said in a Senate confirmation hearing that he believed the dollar was at an appropriate level.

He also said that open market intervention was a suitable tool for countervailing volatility in exchange rates.

Meanwhile, the Fed vice chairman, Manuel Johnson, said that world exchange markets were nearing a stabilization and that a further fall in the dollar could be counterproductive.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7865 DM, down from 1.7840 Friday; at 138.59 yen, down from 140.70; at 1.4555 Swiss francs,

See DOLLAR, Page 17

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SINGAPORE TOKYO PANAMA NASSAU BUENOS
AIRES SANTIAGO MONTENEGRO CARACAS MEXICO
CITY PUNTA DEL ESTE RIO DE JANEIRO SAO PAULO

FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986:
TOTAL ASSETS:
US \$168 billion
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:
US \$1.6 billion



1

10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

profits to enhance profits are "all very positive" for the market, he said.

Among the groups attracting strong buying interest Tuesday were pharmaceuticals, Squibb, for instance, was up 9 to 16 1/4 in late trading after it said it expects 35 to 40 percent growth for 1987; in 1986, Squibb reported net earnings of \$4.90 a share.

Blue chip issues led the stock market's advance, with IBM gaining 3 1/2 to 166 1/4 and DuPont up 1 1/4 to 114 1/4.

Topping the most active list among NYSE issues was USX Corp., which gained 4 1/2 to 29 1/2. Among stocks reaching new highs was Alcoa, up 1 1/2 to 49 1/2. General Motors, up 1/2 to 91 1/2, and Motorola, up 2 1/2 to 62.

Among technology issues, Hewlett-Packard rose 3 1/2 to 62 and Unisys was up 5 1/2 to 125.

Drug, metals and airline stocks also moved higher. Among the most active in those categories were Eli Lilly, up 1 1/2 to 97 1/2; Phelps Dodge, up 2 1/4 to 35 1/2; and Alcoa, up 1 1/2 to 67 1/4.

Burlington Industries, facing an unsolicited takeover attempt, was down 2 1/2 to 58 1/2.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trading in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 224.64 million shares.

The NYSE index rose 3.12 to 166.34. Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrial gained 7.09 to 342.82, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was up 5.98 to 295.34.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index climbed 3.11 to 328.29.

(AP, UPI)

5 in Busy Trade

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Burlington Industries, facing an unsuccessful takeover attempt, was down 1/2 to 58 1/2.

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The NYSE index rose 3.12 to 166.34. Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrial gained 7.09 to 342.82, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was up 5.85 to 285.34.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index climbed 3.11 to 328.29.

(AP, UPI)

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41 1/2 NWA	.50	1.4	20	1841	25 1/2	6 1/4
22 1/2 Nocco s.	.50	2.0	8	94	25 1/4	25

مکتبہ اہل بیت، لاہور

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Alfa and Unions Agree on Job Cuts

By Döbert Hallenstern

Special to the Herald Tribune

MILAN — Fiat SpA's Alfa Romeo subsidiary has reached an agreement with leaders of major metalworkers' unions that would involve job cuts and new investment, Alfa said Tuesday.

The subsidiary was formed when Fiat merged state-owned Alfa Romeo with its Lancia large-car division after acquiring Alfa in November.

Alfa said that the agreement calls for the company to invest 5 billion lire (\$3.94 billion) in new plant and equipment.

The number of employees would be reduced from 33,000 to 28,000, while annual production of vehicles would rise from 400,000 to at least 620,000. The agreement also includes significant wage increases, Alfa said.

The agreement must still be approved by Alfa Lancia workers. But there is widespread confidence at Fiat and in the unions that approval of the accord would be granted, despite opposition anticipated from one of the main Milan sections of the metalworkers unions.

When Fiat SpA acquired Alfa Romeo, there seemed little hope of a quick settlement with the unions. Alfa Romeo, which had a decade of losses, including 240 billion lire in 1985, had a long history of bitter labor disputes.

This week's agreement was described by Franco Lotito, a senior union negotiator, as "the end of a long, dark tunnel in the history of Alfa."

Alfa Romeo's productivity was estimated to be 37 percent lower than that of Fiat's Turin plants before the takeover.

Alfa said it would seek to reduce its work force by encouraging voluntary retirement and through use of the state-administered Industrial Integration Fund, which guarantees almost complete wages to industrial workers who are temporarily laid off.

Fiat has guaranteed complete rehiring by 1991 of Alfa workers who are laid off.

"The accord is an achievement of fundamental importance," said Giuseppe Traontana, Alfa's managing director, "because it has created the essential conditions for

the revitalization of Alfa, with its glorious past and reputation."

In June, production will begin at Arese, near Milan, of the powerful new Alfa 164 model. At Pomigliano, near Naples, production of the new Alfa 33 and Alfa 75 models is expected to begin by 1989 or 1990.

Fiat announced Monday a restructuring of the financing that consolidates the Agnelli family's stake in the company.

A new company, Giovanni Agnelli & Co., groups more than 75 percent of the shares of Istituto Finanziario Industriale, the Agnelli holding company that owns about 40 percent of Fiat.

The president of Fiat, Giovanni Agnelli, has the largest share, 37.92 percent, in the new firm. Other members of the Agnelli family hold important shares in the new company together with a minority of shareholders who are unrelated to the family.

Mr. Agnelli, 66, said that the main reason for the creation of the new holding was "to guarantee the autonomy of Fiat in the interests of the Italian economy."

Sanofi Places 750,000 Shares Outside France

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a first step toward listing its shares on West European exchanges outside France, Sanofi, the pharmaceutical subsidiary of the state-controlled Elf-Aquitaine group, said Tuesday that it had placed 750,000 shares with private investors in Switzerland and other countries.

The shares, representing a capital increase of 5.7 percent, were sold at 860 francs (\$147 apiece), or 35 francs below the current price on the Paris Bourse, yielding 645 million francs.

Elf's stake in Sanofi, which it established in 1973, will remain about 60 percent. No other single shareholder owns more than 5 percent.

About half of the shares were placed in Switzerland and 20 percent in Britain, with the rest in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Merrill Shake-Up Hits 3 More Aides

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

Merrill Lynch & Co. has curtailed the duties of two more executives in its mortgage securities unit and suspended a third following a \$250 million trading loss reported last week.

Robert Andres, president of Merrill Lynch Mortgage Capital, and Bowers Espy, the unit's executive vice president, were relieved Tuesday of trading responsibilities. Gregory Herschell, a vice president in the unit, was suspended from his regular duties and not reassigned, according to William Clark, vice president for media relations.

Howard Rubin, a senior trader, was fired last week, and on Sunday, the company announced a management shake-up in connection with the incident, one of the largest trading losses ever reported on Wall Street.

Mr. Clark said Mr. Andres and Mr. Espy were in the line of command and should have been aware of Mr. Rubin's exposure to potential losses. Mr. Clark indicated that the shake-up was nearly complete, saying, "I think we've just about had it with that unit."

Nassos Michas, senior vice president for broker-dealer services at the unit, will assume overall responsibility for mortgage-backed security trading, will Daniel Napoli, chairman and chief executive of Merrill Lynch Government Securities, will oversee the mortgage unit on a day-to-day basis.

Contel Corp. said John N. Lemasters has resigned as president and chief executive, and industry sources say his efforts to buy Communications Satellite Corp. cost him his job.

The Washington Post said Mr. Lemasters, 53, resigned as the result of what analysts say was a

To Our Readers

Please send information about management changes to: Business People, International Herald Tribune, 181 av. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly Cedex, France. or: Telex 612-718, Fax 4637-9370

The company had 14 spectacular years, averaging 50 percent growth in annual profits, until it ran into problems in 1985 in a slowdown of the computer industry. Mr.

Dillon, Read & Co., the Wall Street investment banking firm and subsidiary of Travelers Corp., has hired Steven R. Fenster to take charge of a new unit, Dillon, Read Interfunding, that will provide financing for buyouts and takeovers. Mr. Fenster, 44, a one-time partner at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, has been an executive at Chase Manhattan Bank, where he helped Chase develop its investment banking and securities brokerage.

Salomon Brothers Inc., the New York financial-services holding company, has promoted Michael J. Zimmerman to head its merchant banking operations. Salomon is a relative newcomer to merchant banking, which means using a firm's own money in financing deals, rather than just arranging the financing. Mr. Zimmerman, 36, is a Salomon managing director.

McDonald's Corp., the fast-food chain, has promoted James R. Cantalupo to president of McDonald's International. Mr. Cantalupo, 43, a certified public accountant, had been zone manager for the northeastern United States.

Bols's '86 Sales Up 26% Thanks To Acquisition

Reuters

NIEUW VENNER, Netherlands — The Dutch distiller Lucas Bols NV said Tuesday that 1986 sales rose 26 percent to 1.2 billion guilders (\$600 million at current rates) from 1985, but attributed the increase to its takeover of Henkes Verenigde BV, a maker of traditional Dutch gin, or jenever.

Bols said it expected 1987 net profit to equal the 62.8 million guilders reported for 1986. It also said it planned acquisitions to strengthen its market base, primarily in countries where it already operates.

Bols's chairman, Jan van Heilenberg Huber, said competition had become fiercer in the spirits industry because of a recent wave of mergers. He also noted a decline in alcohol consumption.

The company said that the official Dutch anti-alcohol drive had hit its results hard, but it gave no financial details.

Dassault Net Falls 36% as Jet Orders Slump

Reuters

PARIS — The French aerospace group Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation said Tuesday that net profit fell 36 percent last year, to 293.4 million francs (\$49.7 million). It cited a big slump in foreign orders for its Mirage jet fighters.

The lower earnings compared with a profit of 458.7 million francs in 1985 and forced the company to

cut jobs for the first time in its history, to 15,000 from 15,800.

Sales slipped 5 percent last year to 15.6 billion francs, from 16.44 billion in 1985, and the company said that the situation "has not improved at all this year."

"We have not signed a single major foreign contract," a spokesman said.

Dassault usually exports about two-thirds of its production, but last year only nine Mirage 2000 planes were ordered from abroad.

The company said that exports were hurt by economic recession and by the slump in oil prices, which cut into sales to the Middle East.

In addition, Peru reduced an initial order for 26 Mirage 2000s to just 12 planes, citing political and economic reasons.

Earlier this year, the Swiss military rejected a French-German trainer jet in which Dassault has a stake, opting for the British Hawk instead. Last month, Dassault suspended deliveries of Mirages to Egypt because delayed payment on planes already delivered.

But Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France said in February that the country's armed forces would buy Dassault's proposed Rafale advanced jet fighter and that it wanted it in service by 1996. France has effectively controlled the company since 1981, with a 46 percent stake and a narrow voting majority.

The death of the company's founder, Marcel Dassault, in April 1986 touched off several months of tough discussions between the company's board and the Defense Ministry before Mr. Dassault's son, Serge, was finally appointed chairman in October.

First Boston Unit Drops Bid For Allegheny International

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — A subsidiary of First Boston Inc., the brokerage firm, has dropped its bid to acquire Allegheny International Inc. in a \$300 million leveraged buyout.

Allegheny, a Pittsburgh-based consumer and industrial products company, said Monday that the First Boston unit, Sumter Holdings Corp., had gained less than the required two-thirds of Allegheny's preferred and preference stock when its tender offer expired last month.

Allegheny, whose management had been expected to participate in the buyout, said it would consider several alternatives, including continuing to operate as an independent, publicly owned corporation.

Sumter had offered \$24.60 per common share, \$87.50 per share of preferred stock and \$20 per share of preference stock.

While the offer attracted 92 percent of Allegheny's outstanding common stock, Sumter gained only 42 percent of preferred and 62 percent of preference stock.

Wall Street sources said that there were also problems with arranging financing for the merger.

The money was to have been arranged through the sale of high-yield, high-risk bonds, people close to the venture said.

Allegheny's stock fell 25 cents, to close at \$20.75, on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday. (AP, NYT)

COMPANY NOTES

ABC Radio Networks has begun a 10-minute program called USA Today Radio, featuring information gathered by Gannett Co.'s USA Today newspaper, Gannett said.

BMW of North America Inc. said it is increasing its suggested retail car prices by an average 3.8 percent, or \$1,028. The higher prices become effective with the introduction of the 1988 5-series this month and other models after June 1.

British Gas PLC's largest single source of natural gas, the Frigg field in the North Sea, which supplied 27 percent of British demand last year, is being depleted more rapidly than had been thought, the brokerage firm Wood Mackenzie & Co. reported. It said that the field's reserves are about 40 percent lower than had been estimated.

Church's Fried Chicken Inc. said that its board would consider a takeover offer of \$12.25 a share, or about \$469 million, from an investor group led by two former executives.

Data Card Corp. said it had arranged a \$45 million

private debt placement with an average life of six years and average interest of 8.78 percent, to pay floating-rate bank debt incurred in the acquisition of Addressograph Farrington Inc. last August.

Grumman Corp. said it has been awarded a contract by the U.S. Navy to develop and produce aircraft training simulators. The contract has an initial value of more than \$100 million.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. said it will make a public offering of 8 million to 10 million shares of common stock in June.

Nissan Motor Co. will import 5,000 tons of coke a month from the United States as fuel for casting equipment, the Keizai Shimbun newspaper has reported.

Thomson, the diversified French industrial group, has won a contract to supply radar to eight civilian airports in Turkey. Officials in Ankara said Thomson won the bid by almost halving its price to 278 million French francs (\$47 million).

CARREFOUR GROUP

Financial data for 1986

(in million of French francs)

Accounts approved by the shareholders' meeting held on April 21, 1987.

	1986	1985	% of income
Sales (excluding sales tax)	51,572	44,149	+ 16.5
Depreciation and provisions	764	609	+ 25.5
Group share of income before non recurring items	678	588	+ 29.8
Group share of net income	654	520	+ 25.8

Earnings before non recurring items per share (in francs)

	1986	1985	% of income
Primary	163.52	127.79	+ 28.0
Fully diluted	148.12	123.39	+ 20.1

The shareholders' meeting approved a dividend of 57.00 francs per share (+ 8.5% compared to the dividend distributed in 1986 after adjustment for stock split).

A proposal to transfer the operations of the 38 stores of Carrefour S.A. to a subsidiary will be submitted to an extraordinary shareholders' meeting to be held on April 29, 1987.

Carrefour has signed an agreement with the last group (which operates in France 185 household appliance stores with sales in 1986 of 4.7 billion French francs) under which Carrefour takes a minority stake of 40% in the holding of the last group "Bret Expansion".

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Record profits from the international Action Bank

"Record profits in 1986 have again shown that the NatWest Group is one of the most successful banks in the World"

Lord Boardman, Chairman
National Westminster Bank PLC
London, England

NatWest is now represented in 37 countries, and has strong links with many of the world's leading corporate institutions.

Financial Highlights 1986	
Pre-Tax Profits	£1,011m
Capital and Reserves	£4,631m
Total Assets	£83,325m

By building long-term, lasting relationships with our customers, we can ensure that we are always well placed to provide the international financing many of them need. And, as more and

more international companies look to the world's capital markets for their financial needs, we are ready to provide the right solutions.

During 1986 we moved decisively to capitalise on the increasing liberalisation of the world's leading financial centres, and have strengthened our international business.

For a complete review of NatWest's activities in 1986, please complete and return the coupon below.

Subsidiary Company: International Westminster Bank PLC. Branches in Bordeaux, Brussels, Lyons, Marseilles, Monte Carlo, Nantes, Nice and Paris.
Subsidiary Company: Deutsche Westminster Bank A.G. Branches in Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Munich.
Subsidiary Company: Handelsbank N.W. Branches in Zurich, Geneva and Chiasso.

To: The Controller, Marketing and Coordination, Level 35, National Westminster Bank PLC, National Westminster Tower, 25 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1HQ, England.

Please send me a copy of the NatWest Annual Report 1986.

Name _____
Address _____

NatWest
The Action Bank

Asia Pacific Growth Fund
Weekly net asset value on
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
1-5-1987 US \$38.57

Information:
Pierson, Helderling & Pierson NV,
Herengracht 214,
1016 BS Amsterdam.

8% Bond Loan 1978
due 1983/88 of
US \$30,000,000.—

NATIONALE-NEDERLANDEN
FINANCE CORPORATION
(CURAÇAO) N.V.

On April 28th, 1987 the drawing for the fifth mandatory redemption took place. In accordance with the stipulations of the trust deed an amount of US \$ 5,000,000.— would have to be redeemed. The debtor has used the possibility in conformity with article 5 of the trust deed for mandatory redemption to surrender to the trustee 20 bonds of US \$ 1,000.— each, which means that 4,980 bonds of US \$ 1,000.— each have been drawn for redemption.

A list of the numbers drawn for redemption can be obtained free of charge at the trustee's.

The 4,980 bonds thus drawn with coupon of June

**THE BEST CONNECTIONS IN THE WORLD
MEAN NOTHING IF AN AIRLINE FORGETS
THE HUMAN ONE.**

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Rises on Talk of Japanese Auction Interest

(Continued from first finance page)
down from 1.4615; and at 5.9175 French francs, down from 5.9550.
In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7640 DM, down from 1.7786 on Monday; in Paris at 5.9040 French francs, down from 5.9480; and in Brussels at 36.6300 Belgian francs, down from 36.9475.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Pressure for Rate Cut

Warren Geller of the International Herald Tribune reported from London:
Pressures for an interest rate cut grew as the pound closed Tuesday in London at \$1.6885, its highest level against the dollar since November 1982.

The British currency had closed at \$1.6690 Friday, the previous day of trading in London. The market was closed Monday for a British holiday.

The pound climbed to 2.9853 DM Tuesday, up from 2.9790 DM. On a trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, it ended at 73.5, up from 73.3 Friday.

Analysts said that the currency's

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	% Chg.
Deutsche mark	1.7640	-0.8%
Swiss franc	1.4615	-0.1%
Japanese yen	168.00	+0.1%
French franc	5.9175	-0.4%
Belgian franc	36.6300	-0.7%

SOURCE: Reuters

continuing rise, coupled with recent reports of buoyant economic activity in Britain, made another half-point reduction in base lending rates virtually inevitable.

"Another base rate cut is imminent," said Geoffrey Dennis, an international economist with the London brokerage James Capel & Co.

"The Bank of England did not operate today in the money market," where it could have signaled its approval for a base-rate cut by reducing the rate at which it provides liquidity in the market, he said.

"For now, it is sanctioning an unchanged level of interest rates," he added, "yet it could alter that stance as soon as tomorrow."

The British government fears

that further appreciation of the pound will erode the competitiveness of British exports, eclipsing perhaps the brightest economic prospects the country has enjoyed in almost a decade.

Despite three half-point cuts in the base rate since early March that theoretically made investments in pound-denominated securities less attractive, the pound has been climbing steadily against both the dollar and the Deutsche mark.

Norak Data Official Says Period Was Profitable

OSLO — Norsk Data A/S, the Norwegian minicomputer company, said Tuesday that it recorded a pre-tax profit in the first quarter of 1987, but it declined to give figures.

The company's corporate treasurer, Lars Ronne, said a report in an Oslo daily newspaper, saying the company had a 100 million kroner operating loss (\$15 million at current exchange rates) in the first quarter because of falling orders, gave a false picture of the company.

Bundesbank Keeps Key Rate Steady at 3.8%

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank left a key money-market lending rate unchanged Tuesday at 3.8 percent, despite some speculation that a cut would follow rate changes announced by the United States and Japan last week.

The 28-day repurchase rate — offered with securities as collateral — remained unchanged, ahead of the meeting Thursday of the central bank's policy-making committee.

The United States has pressed West Germany and Japan to lower rates to stimulate their economies to absorb more imports. This would help cut the U.S. trade deficit and boost the dollar.

Last week, Japan announced it was pushing short-term rates lower, while the U.S. central bank confirmed a rise in rates.

PARTS: U.S. Suppliers Brace as Japanese Go After 'Big Three' Automakers

(Continued from Page 11)

willing to buy parts from the Japanese as the Japanese are from the Americans.

Despite years of trying to crack the Japanese market, American parts makers exported only about \$230 million worth of components to Japanese automakers last year. That compares with the \$2.5 billion worth of parts that American automakers are importing from Japan.

In the United States, the Japanese car companies have been getting more than 50 percent of the parts they need from home, running up an import bill of \$4 billion in 1986. And while Ford is the only company now buying parts from Japanese plants in the United States, GM and Chrysler executives indicate that they will, too.

Echoing his counterparts at GM and Ford, David Platt, Chrysler's vice president of procurement, said, "Quality, cost and delivery speed are the real issues, not nationality."

That is not how some American businessmen and members of Congress see it. They liken the struggle taking shape in auto parts to the early stages of Japanese-American competition for domination of the semiconductor industry, where the Japanese now have the upper hand in making computer chips.

These businessmen and legislators view the American auto parts industry — with its 2,300 companies ranging from big producers of batteries and brakes to small, family-owned gasket makers — as a cornerstone of American manufacturing. Lately, that view has made auto parts one of the hot topics in trade talks.

The Japanese also see the American market as a battlefield. "A big competition will be created between domestic and Japanese parts suppliers, and the winners will survive," said Mychiko Ohwira, the manager of Nippondenso's new ra-

U.S. Suppliers Export To Japan, Reversing Trend

Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — After decades of getting bashed by imports, American steelmakers are turning the tables on their biggest foreign rival. Buoyed by a falling dollar and by cost-cutting measures that have made them far more competitive, they are starting to export U.S.-made steel in large quantities to Japan for the first time in memory.

Industry executives acknowledged that the largest single exporter of steel to the United States, is due largely to the 73 percent rise in the Japanese yen against the dollar in the past 19 months.

This makes American goods cheaper in Japan and Japanese products more expensive in the United States.

USX Corp., the largest American steelmaker, is now preparing to have its steel certified for entry into Japan by the Japanese government, its chairman, David M. Roderick, said Monday. The company plans to ship 20,000 to 40,000 tons of steel from its works in Gary, Indiana, to Japan in 1987.

Officials of Bethlehem Steel Corp. said Monday that the company began to export steel to Japan last November. Industry sources said that Bethlehem shipped about 30,000 tons of low-grade steel to Japan in November and January.

Although they represent a dramatic turnaround, the American steel exports to Japan will be small compared to Japan's steel shipments to the United States, which totaled 4.4 million tons in 1986.

diator and air conditioner plant in Battle Creek.

So far, the American companies seem to be losing the battle. After Nissan Motor Co., Honda Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Co. decided to build cars in the United States, ITT Corp. was eager to make the fuel and hydraulic lines for their cars. But try as they might, executives of ITT's Higbie Manufacturing Co. subsidiary found that the Japanese would not seriously consider an American supplier.

In frustration, Higbie turned to Sanoh, a licensee in Japan, and formed a joint venture that is now selling that Japanese the same tubing that Higbie could not sell on its own. "It boils down to a paper operation, but it got us the busi-

ness," said Ralph Reins, president of ITT's automotive division.

Even some American parts makers that have managed to sell to the Japanese auto plants in the United States worry that their good fortune will not last. One is John Reiss, group vice president for Gates Rubber Co. of Denver and the chairman of the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, a trade group.

Mr. Reiss said that Gates is a major supplier of belts and engine hoses to the Nissan plant in Smyrna, Tennessee, and to Honda's facility in Marysville, Ohio, mainly because these bulky items are too costly to ship from Japan.

But he warned in congressional testimony: "So far, none of the

suppliers in Japan competitive with Gates have built a plant in this country. This factor, combined with the shipping costs, may be the reason for our early success."

Fewer than 30 Japanese parts makers have operations in the United States. But by the end of the decade, the number will swell to 300, according to American and Japanese estimates.

One reason for this expected growth is that the Japanese automakers, who are expanding production in the United States, want their suppliers close by. The dollar's fall against the yen, which has made imports from Japan more expensive, is also drawing them.

The American market is especially alluring to Japanese parts makers because they are suffering from production overcapacity.

Aside from flooding the United States with exported auto parts, they are establishing parts production in the domestic market, largely to calm rising protectionist sentiments in Washington.

We either had to expand in Japan or in the United States, and it did not make sense to add capacity in Japan," said Ryozo Hayashi of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

In many cases, Japanese parts companies are coming to the United States with considerable financial help from state and municipal governments eager to have new jobs for their constituents.

Despite such support, the parts plants in the United States are generating new trade frictions.

Members of Congress from states where American auto parts companies are concentrated had already been angry that Japan would not import more American parts. Now they are even more upset that the Japanese auto companies that have set up shop in the United States are not using American companies as their major suppliers.

U.S. 3-Year Note Auction Said to Reflect Lukewarm Demand

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury's auction Tuesday of \$10 billion worth of three-year notes produced a higher-than-expected average yield of 7.91 percent as the government began its crucial \$29 billion spring refunding. It was the highest yield since February 1986.

The yield reflected lukewarm demand, analysts said, and did not bode well for the \$9.75 billion of 10-year notes and \$9.25 billion of 30-year bonds on offer Wednesday and Thursday.

In when-issued trading earlier Tuesday, the notes were trading at a higher price to yield 7.85 percent on rumors that a Japanese investor had bought \$3 billion of the issue.

The auctions are widely viewed as a test of Japanese institutional investors' interest in U.S. Treasury securities, and their view on the direction of the dollar.

In the past several quarterly auctions, these big Japanese investors have bought at least one-third of the 10- and 30-year issues on offer, helping the United States to finance its budget deficit without boosting interest rates.

But the dollar's sharp fall against the yen has dampened Japanese enthusiasm, analysts said, despite yields at least 5 percentage points higher on 10-year U.S. government securities compared with comparable Japanese issues.

Traditionally, the three-year notes have been purchased largely by U.S. banks. The Japanese

institutional investors, attempting to buy assets to match their long-term liabilities, have usually focused on the longer-dated securities.

The three-year issue carried a semiannual interest rate of 7 1/2 percent, with an average price of \$99.98 on a face value of 100.

There were \$22.96 billion in bids for the \$10 billion in notes on offer, meaning that the Treasury "covered" the amount by just over 2-1/2, which is not considered strong demand for a three-year note.

The Treasury was forced to accept 26 percent of the bids at the higher rate of 7.94 percent. The difference of three hundredths of one percentage point between the highest and average yields is also considered a lukewarm response.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

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SPORTS

Cocaine and the American Sports Scene: A Problem With No End in Sight

By Michael Goodwin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cocaine has become a fixture on the American sports scene.

That is the conclusion of many league and union officials, who, after years of limited success in trying to eliminate its use among athletes, have come to believe that the drug has found something of a permanent niche in professional sports.

Interviews with executives, players, doctors, law enforcement officials and others who have dealt with cocaine use among athletes show that the effort that began with missionarylike zeal for total victory over the drug has evolved into a resignation that some athletes this year and in years to come will either admit their involvement or be caught up in criminal cases. Others, they believe, have used and will use cocaine without being detected.

In short, there is a widespread feeling that, for the immediate future, cocaine will continue to plague professional sports. Nobody likes it, but everybody accepts it.

"I don't mean to sound defeatist, but there is going to be drug use," said Larry Fleisher, president of the players' union in the National Basketball Association. "You're not going to eliminate it. All we can do is try to better the situation."

Said Pete Rozelle, commissioner of the National Football League: "We have to acknowledge it's still a problem. I think we've made some progress, but eliminating it will be difficult the way our society is today."

The conclusion that cocaine has probably begun to rotator-cuff injuries, torn ligaments and broken bones as a potential occupational hazard for athletes comes at a time when the drug has propelled top players from all three major sports into the headlines.

Three current and two former members of the NBA's Phoenix Suns were indicted on cocaine charges and another Phoenix player, Walter Davis, entered a treatment facility

for the second time in two years. Tony Collins of the NFL New England Patriots is reported to have entered a treatment facility. And Dwight Gooden of the New York Mets spent most of April in a rehabilitation program after he tested positive for cocaine.

The case of Gooden, who was released from a treatment center in New York last week, has refocused attention on the subject, with many fans and commentators initially expressing surprise before adopting a feeling that it was inevitable — as if no one were immune. Gooden, the boyish superstar in his first two dazzling seasons, had come to symbolize youthful innocence before last year.

That feeling of inevitability is also fed by the fact that the recent incidents are only the latest in what historians may remember as the cocaine decade in sports. Since 1980, more than 100 professional football, basketball and baseball players have publicly admitted using cocaine, with most entering addiction-treatment centers. Two prominent athletes, basketball's Len Bias and football's Don Rogers, died last summer from the drug. And league and union officials concede that other athletes have become addicted and sought treatment without the public's knowledge.

Through it all the public has remained loyal, leading sports executives to have confidence that the issue is no longer as threatening as it once was.

The belief that cocaine is here to stay does not mean that the executives or even many athletes condone illicit drug use. Virtually all condemn it.

Rather, the conclusion has been reached in part because each of the sports believes that, the recent outbreaks notwithstanding, it has dealt fairly effectively with the problem. Representatives from each sport, those in the players' unions included, say that the elaborate, expensive programs established to combat drugs, including security agents around the country and the suspension of athletes violating drug laws, have prevented the problem from being far worse. Each sport, for example, boasts that its

program of education, treatment and aftercare — all covered under expanded insurance policies — is the best, and the commissioners and union leaders all express confidence that drug use in their sport had decreased sharply in recent years.

"It is drastically reduced now," said Peter Ueberroth, the baseball commissioner. "I think baseball will still have

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an occasional individual, but there won't be any widespread use on any teams."

But Ueberroth, who drew criticism a year ago for saying that baseball was "virtually a drug-free sport," said he has recently fined "some teams" \$250,000 for failing to report information about drug use among players. He declined to identify the teams.

But the conclusion about the permanent status of cocaine in sports also reflects a sense of frustration, a belief that further progress is impossible without more cooperation from others in and out of the sports establishment. In some cases, that frustration centers on union-management disputes. In others, it is aimed at the failure of the federal government to come to grips with what has often been called a drug epidemic.

The history of how sports leagues have dealt with

cocaine is similar to how society at large often deals with drug problems. The initial shock, horror and prediction of doom is met with fairly radical proposals on how to solve the problem. After a time, with neither the far-reaching proposals implemented nor the doom realized, there comes a growing acceptance that even if the problem cannot be completely solved, it can be contained with more modest measures.

That syndrome has played itself out on the cocaine sports scene largely around the issue of mandatory testing. While both Ueberroth and Rozelle tried to get it for all players, neither has persuaded the players' union, save for one scheduled test for all football players in training camp. While Rozelle says he believes increased tests would be an "important tool" to fighting drug use and is still pressing on the issue, Ueberroth says he no longer believes widespread testing is necessary.

"I don't think mandatory testing for all baseball players is desirable," Ueberroth said last week.

Instead of testing, the leagues increasingly cite education, peer pressure and the threat of banishment — which each uses, under different rules — as reasons for believing that fewer players are using cocaine. But some players are not sure how many of their peers are using cocaine.

"It should be on the decline, considering the consequences," said Don Baylor of the Boston Red Sox. "But sometimes I wonder if players realize what's going on. You don't even know if the guy in the next locker is doing drugs."

Buck Williams of the New Jersey Nets said some players protected others who were using drugs. "There's a code of silence," Williams said, adding that the indictments in Phoenix, based largely on Walter Davis's testimony, might force new attitudes.

Perhaps another reason the leagues have accepted the inevitability of some drug use is that the sports have weathered the scandals that have erupted to date.

Instead of watching the public's being driven away by

the steady drumbeat of players checking out of the lineup to check into rehabilitation, sports executives in many cities can look at stadiums and arenas and see only increased attendance and enthusiasm. For their most recent complete seasons, baseball, basketball and football drew a combined total of 73,160,105, compared with 71,384,314 the previous years.

The commissioners believe that public opinion is mixed on how to treat individual drug users.

"My mail is 50-50," Ueberroth said. "Half think I'm too tough, half think I'm not tough enough."

"The public doesn't speak with one voice," said David Stern, the NBA commissioner. "Some boo, some cheer, some cry."

But, the commissioners say, what the public demands is a sense that the leagues are dealing with the problem. "They want it cleared up," Rozelle said. "But fans are also anxious to forgive."

One result of that sense is how the commissioners view the drug problem now. Ueberroth, who said in 1985 that drug use was his sport's most serious problem, now puts such routine business matters as finances, structure and planning at the top of the list.

"Initially, we went through a period of 'Oh, my goodness gracious,'" Stern said of basketball's reaction in the late 1970s and early 1980s. "Now we know it's a reflection of what's going on in society. Sure it's a problem for us. But it's not the threatening problem it was."

By far the most common observation among sports executives is that the use of drugs among athletes reflects the problem in society as a whole. Last year, statistics compiled by the National Institute on Drug Abuse showed that more than 22 million Americans have reported using cocaine.

There is no real surprise among sports league and union executives that all the education and other measures have failed to completely solve the problem, given that society is bedeviled by other problems that seem easier to solve.

UEFA Cup's Frugal Finalists Made the Others Pay

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Soccer abounds with lapdogs Pavlovian in their responses to coaches' orders. At this time of year, countless of them run victory laps of honor.

But genuine Lapps as sporting heroes? There are a couple.

Tord and Tommy Holmgren came down from Polokwane, a village near the Arctic Circle, to join IFK Göteborg 10 years ago.

Coached and coached in the Swedish manner, the brothers

shared in IFK's 1982 UEFA Cup triumph. But while success tore that side apart, while others reaped fortunes in Italy, the Holmgrens had gone as far as they are meant to go.

On Wednesday, rebuilt Göteborg again contests the UEFA Cup final, again with the Holmgrens at the heart of it.

Tord, at 29 the elder by two years, is the aggressor, taking games by the scruff of the neck. Tommy is mercurial — a classic dribbler, a gifted free-kick specialist and leader whose one chance at the big time evaporated when Göteborg demanded £400,000 (\$672,000) for his transfer.

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Four other Göteborg stalwarts form the nucleus of the new side. Goalkeeper Thomas Wernersson, veteran fullbacks Ruben Svensson and Stig Fredriksson, and sweeper Glenn Hysen.

Hysen is back after twice chasing foreign riches. He failed a youth trial with Hamburg, the team IFK beat home and away in the 1982 final. And in 1983 he had an unhappy spell at PSV Eindhoven before returning to partner his intended replacement, Peter Larsson.

Few of us survive our successors, never mind hit it off with them. Yet Hysen and Larsson — and virtually every other Göteborg defender — share the knack of scoring vital goals in the counterpunching that outwitted Inter Milan in the quarterfinals.

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Anyone who predicts a result is foolhardy. The Swedes like to take the heat off, to probe with stealth and patience. The Scots build from passion, from industry, from never recognizing a lost cause.

Dundee is no place for prima donnas. Goalkeeper Billy Thomson, big and blond, likes to dominate his box. Yet like most at Dundee, he is a dominated man.



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Two slight mellowings in him have released the team of late: He has stopped shouting them on from the dugout, has stopped, as he admits, "treating them as puppets."

And he has allowed humor to interrupt his ferocious intensity. Players have been astonished at the relaxed mood on away trips of their teetotal, nonsmoking boss, a 48-year-old cardiac victim-in-the-making.

The secret? The press. Those disruptive scribes challenged McLean and his staff to matches against the media, which lead to lopsided scores in McLean's favor and a recent hand-written notice from him: "Press team takes dope test — result, 11 dopes."

The difference between the two teams is that McLean has stayed 15 years to build and rebuild by his own hand, while Göteborg has lost a manager or two.

Gunder Bengtsson, the current manager, was assistant in 1982 before leaving to steer Valerenga to the Norwegian championship and then returning.

His senior in 1982, Sven-Goran Eriksson, defected for Benfica and then Roma, and this very week resigned from the Italian club after its failure to pursue Napoli toward the championship.

Napoli needs to win at home against Fiorentina on Sunday, or away against Ascoli the following week, to win the title for the first time. Diego Maradona will be fulfilled, and by way of premature celebration Napoli has agreed £2.3 million for Brazilian striker Careca from São Paulo. Some force they threaten to be.

At the World Cup in Mexico, Careca (who draws his name from a circus clown) was fast, lithe and ever-elusive. He proved the goal-scorer Brazil had struggled through two World Cups to find; from far fewer opportunities, he finished the tournament with five goals, the equal of Maradona.

What a Latin mix awaits Napoli's supporters, who have promptly been asked to pay 30 percent more for tickets in what should be a European Cup season next year.

There they might well encounter Bayern Munich, which leads the Bundesliga by three points. Munich has a game in hand due to a postponement last week while the Olympic Stadium was in use for Pope John Paul's ceremonial beatification of Rupert Mayer.

Pope stops play is a new line.

Braves Win Despite 3 Homers by Wallach

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — When Tim Wallach hit his third home run out of Atlanta Fulton County Stadium

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Monday night, it recalled memories of the four homers that former Brave Bob Horner hit in a game here last year.

The recollections were sparked not only by the home runs and the same teams at the same stadium, but by the fact that a fine individual offensive performance again was not enough to bring victory.

Wallach became the first Expo to hit three homers in a game since Andre Dawson on Sept. 24, 1985, but Atlanta held on to beat Montreal, 10-7.

"Sometimes, there's no justice," said Ozzie Virgil, who homered for Atlanta. "Last year, Horner hit four homers in a game, and the Braves lost. Wallach hit three and Montreal loses. He had a hell of a day." Last July 6, Horner blasted four home runs against the Expos, but Montreal won, 11-8.

"I was thinking about Horner's four homers after I hit it the third one," said Wallach, who had hit only one previous homer this season.

"I'm sure it was the same thing for him. He felt great about hitting four, but it came in a loss. It's just not as satisfying."

Wallach became the second major-league player to hit four homers in a game. On Sunday, Cincinnati's Eric Davis had three in a 9-6 victory over Philadelphia. "It's amazing to hit three home runs,"

said Atlanta's Dale Murphy, who also homered. "Except for Eric Davis, Davis could do it two times or more this year, but for us normal guys it doesn't happen too often."

Dion James collected four hits to help offset Wallach's career-high six runs batted in.

Giants 10, Cardinals 7: In St. Louis, Candy Maldonado hit for the cycle, Chili Davis drove in five runs and Jose Uribe's pinch single put San Francisco ahead in a five-run eighth that rallied the Giants past the Cardinals. San Francisco third baseman Chris Brown sustained a broken jaw when he was hit by a pitch from Danny Cox in the seventh with St. Louis ahead, 7-3. "It was a pleasure to see how that affected the team," said left fielder Jeffery Leonard.

In the next inning, Davis hit a three-run homer and Leonard tripled and scored when the relay throw got away from third baseman Terry Pendleton. Singles by Maldonado and Joel Youngblood preceded Uribe's single off Rick Horton.

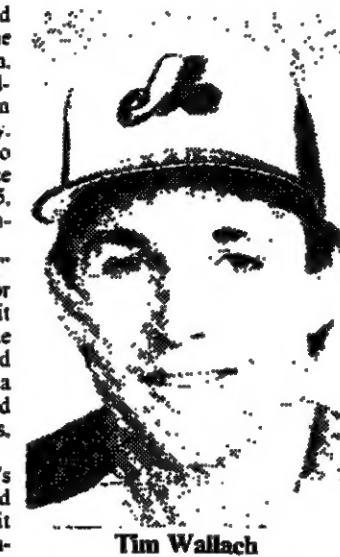
Cubs 5, Dodgers 4: In Chicago, Andre Dawson made a run-saving catch in the eighth and an inning later singled in Ryne Sandberg to give the Cubs their fourth straight victory. Sandberg, who earlier hit a two-run homer, had doubled with two out in the ninth.

Padres 9, Pirates 5: In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez, who hadn't driven in a run since April 16, hit a three-run homer to help the Padres snap a five-game losing streak. Pittsburgh stranded 15 baserunners.

Yankees 6, White Sox 1: In the American League, in Chicago, Claudio Washington's eighth-inning bounce produced three runs that helped snap a three-game White Sox winning streak. Unbeaten Charles Hudson pitched his third complete game of the year.

The Yankees led, 2-1, entering the eighth. With one out, Richard Dotson loaded the bases on walks to Willie Randolph and Wayne Tolson around a single by Joel Skinner. Red Sox reliever Jim Wynn struck out Ricky Henderson. With the runners moving on a 3-2 pitch, Washington hit a high chopper to first baseman Greg Walker and beat Wynn to the bag; Randolph and Skinner scored, and Tolson also came home when Wynn threw wildly to the plate.

Wynn then walked Don Mattingly intentionally but also walked Dan Pasqua and Dave Winfield to force home another run. (UPI, AP)



Tim Wallach

ROB HUGHES

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He spent 12 months in the reserves, out of favor and so out of pocket he contemplated abandoning the game to become a driving instructor or policeman. His wife persuaded him to persevere.

All Dundee players learn to cope with the caustic tongue of Manager Jim McLean. The better they are, the harsher his criticism. Paul Sturrock and Eamonn Bannon especially raise McLean's blood pressure.

Sturrock ran so much as a boy that he once was confined to bed for six weeks with exhaustion; he is so dedicated — so atypical a Scot — that he spurns alcohol, red meat, dairy produce, tea and coffee. Yet McLean "tears him to shreds" over a misplaced pass. Bannon, one of the few for whom McLean spent cash, once struggled off his criticism with: "Och, everyone makes mistakes."

But players run for him, work for him, win for him. McLean, in return, is a workaholic whose keen eye will have spotted weak-

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All Dundee players learn to cope with the caustic tongue of Manager Jim McLean. The better they are, the harsher his criticism. Paul Sturrock and Eamonn Bannon especially raise McLean's blood pressure.

Sturrock ran so much as a boy that he once was confined to bed for six weeks with exhaustion; he is so dedicated — so atypical a Scot — that he spurns alcohol, red meat, dairy produce, tea and coffee. Yet McLean "tears him to shreds" over a misplaced pass. Bannon, one of the few for whom McLean spent cash, once struggled off his criticism with: "Och, everyone makes mistakes."

But players run for him, work for him, win for him. McLean, in return, is a workaholic whose keen eye will have spotted weak-

nesses, if weaknesses there be, in the Göteborg strategy.

Two slight mellowings in him have released the team of late: He has stopped shouting them on from the dugout, has stopped, as he admits, "treating them as puppets."

And he has allowed humor to interrupt his ferocious intensity. Players have been astonished at the relaxed mood on away trips of their teetotal, nonsmoking boss, a 48-year-old cardiac victim-in-the-making.

The secret? The press. Those disruptive scribes challenged McLean and his staff to matches against the media, which lead to lopsided scores in McLean's favor and a recent hand-written notice from him: "Press team takes dope test — result, 11 dopes."

The difference between the two teams is that McLean has stayed 15 years to build and rebuild by his own hand, while Göteborg has lost a manager or two.

Gunder Bengtsson, the current manager, was assistant in 1982 before leaving to steer Valerenga to the Norwegian championship and then returning.

His senior in 1982, Sven-Goran Eriksson, defected for Benfica and then Roma, and this very week resigned from the Italian club after its failure to pursue Napoli toward the championship.

Napoli needs to win at home against Fiorentina on Sunday, or away against Ascoli the following week, to win the title for the first time. Diego Maradona will be fulfilled, and by way of premature celebration Napoli has agreed £2.3 million for Brazilian striker Careca from São Paulo. Some force they threaten to be.

At the World Cup in Mexico, Careca (who draws his name from a circus clown) was fast, lithe and ever-elusive. He proved the goal-scorer Brazil had struggled through two World Cups to find; from far fewer opportunities, he finished the tournament with five goals, the equal of Maradona.

What a Latin mix awaits Napoli's supporters, who have promptly been asked to pay 30 percent more for tickets in what should be a European Cup season next year.

There they might well encounter Bayern Munich, which leads the Bundesliga by three points. Munich has a game in hand due to a postponement last week while the Olympic Stadium was in use for Pope John Paul's ceremonial beatification of Rupert Mayer.

Pope stops play is a new line.

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SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Playoff Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct.
Jordan, Chi.	2	1	.667
Ellis, Sea.	2	1	.667
Wilkins, Atl.	2	1	.667
Olajuwon, Hou.	2	1	.667
Perry, Ind.	2	1	.667
Bird, Bos.	2	1	.667
Washington, Phil.	2	1	.667
Chambers, Sea.	2	1	.667
Drexler, Por.	2	1	.667
Blockman, Det.	2	1	.667
Thurmond, Det.	2	1	.667
Worthy, L.A.	2	1	.667
Cunningham, Mil.	2	1	.667
Aspinwall, Dall.	2	1	.667

Team	W	L	Pct.
Banks, Chi.	13	22	.371
Williams, Ind.	20	34	.368
Barkley, Phil.	43	7	

File Under Whatnot

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New York Times Service

A Saturday afternoon game at the Lagos Polo Club: A new generation of Nigerians has embraced the ancient colonial sport as its own.

Play and Politics Meet at Lagos Polo Club

ures have on occasion defended the club's oasis of greenery and privilege from the pressure of a mushrooming Third-World city. "At one time we had a lot of anti-polo

Captain Idris Ibrahim

"We are born with horses — we grow up riding without saddles," said Idris Ibrahim, a northerner and the captain of the Lagos

Addition to polo has proved to be as strong in Nigeria as it is in other countries. A recent yearbook of the Nigerian Polo Association printed this memorial: "In loving memory of our dearly departed colleague, His Excellency Alhaji Shehu Muhammad Kangiwa, the late Governor of Sokoto State, whose tragic death occurred

on the 17th of November, 1981, during the 1981 Kaduna Annual Polo tournament. He died while playing polo with a handicap of plus 3."

"Pink Lady," an Abstract Expressionist painting by Willem de Kooning, was sold Monday for \$3.6 million, tying the record for the work of a living artist, according to a spokesman for Sotheby's in New York. The total sales — \$18.9 million — set a record for any auction of contemporary art as well, said Sotheby's representative. The price paid for "Pink Lady" ties the price paid for a Jasper Johns work, "Owl," in 1986. The previous record for a de Kooning work was \$1.9 million. The buyer of the de Kooning work was not immediately identified.

Office of the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice

1000

Robert Maxwell, head of Britain's second largest newspaper publishing group, will lead a government-backed trust in Britain to raise £50 million (about \$83 million) for research into fighting AIDS, it was announced Tuesday.

The showplace home of the late entertainer Liberace in Las Vegas is being offered for sale for \$2.7 million. Liberace died in February at his Palm Springs, California, home of complications of AIDS. He was 67.

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